The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896. NO. 22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5,07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7,30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m			A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20		Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32		Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44		Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10		Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17		Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29		*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43		Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58		Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05		*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20		Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3,08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 30	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

ROADS OF THE STATE.

Expert Testimony on the Requisite of Durable Highways.

In a communication to Secretary Edge, of the state department of agriculture, Professor John Hamilton, deputy secretary and director of farmers' institutes, says there is a special necessity for complete and durable highways, and discusses the subject of roads in an exhaustive manner.

Rapid communication and transportation, whether by steamship, railroad, trolley or country road, he says, are demanded by our civilization, and this demand is not simply for the gratification of the pleasure seeker or the luxurious, but it is a necessity in business.

If the farmers who have charge of the highways of the State do not construct good roads within a reasonable time, it will be done for them within the next twenty years, and they will likely have to foot the bills.

There are over 80,000 miles of roads in Pennsylvania outside of the wards and boroughs and cities, and not including the turnpike roads under corporate control. For the year ending May 31, 1896, these 80,000 miles of road costs the farmers of Pennsylvania just $3,898,573.96, or at the rate of $48.73 per mile. This expense has been continued for many years, and yet a comparatively small amount of the roads throughout the State can be truthfully designated good.

Professor Hamilton says the supreme characteristic of a good road is its dryness. Some road builders if judged by their work, would seem to believe that a good road ought to be wet, for they have permitted them to assume a form best suited to collect and retain the rains that fall. The building of a dry road in most places is an exceedingly simple matter. Just raise the surface that the water can run off, making it slightly oval and provide side ditches to carry off the drainage. The next requisite of a good road Professor Hamilton says, is that it be solid at all seasons of the year, and ballast is recommended as the best material to secure such a condition.

No stone should be put on a public road that will not go through an inch and a half ring, because the main purpose of the ballast is to form a roof impervious to water, and small stones, ranging from an inch and a half down to powder, placed upon a prepared foundation, will compact into a mass almost as solid as concrete, and rain falling upon such a road is shed as effectually as from a cemented floor. A few minutes exposure afterwards to the sun and wind will dry it off and leave it in fine condition for immediate use.

The third quality of a good road is that it is of easy grade. Many roads are so located that no matter how dry or solid they may be, they are practically unserviceable, owing to the steep grades, which prevent solid travel and the handling of sufficient loads. The fourth and last requisite of a good road is that it shall be smooth, which can be accomplished by the supervisor having stones on them removed at least once a month.

These then, says Professor Hamilton, are the qualities of a good road—solid, easy grade, smooth. Such roads are obtainable by nearly every district in the State, and to secure them no additional expenditure is needed, or any increase of tax, only a little more careful management in giving direction to the labor employed and money expended.

Professor Hamilton also offers suggestions looking to the maintenance of good roads. Their greatest enemy is neglect. He suggests that every mile of road in Pennsylvania should have a competent person who will not only see that it is not destroyed but is daily improved. The roads in the townships should be divided into districts of not over twelve miles each, and a good common day laborer be put in each district whose duty it should be to work each day on some portion of the road. It is further suggested that half the road tax be paid in cash and the other half in work and that every male taxable over 21 years of age should be required to pay a road tax of at least the price of one day's work. All wagons hauling over two tons should be required to have six inch wide tires.

State aid in the construction of roads is promised when the farmers shall have shown that they are able to expend their own money to the best possible advantage on roads in their districts.

What Is a Dollar?

An honest dollar is a coin that will be accepted for one hundred cents in any part of the commercial world.

The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. Put it in the pot and melt it into bullion and you do not destroy its value. It is an honest dollar.

Put the silver dollar in the pot and melt it down and it is worth about 53 cents. It contains 271.23 grains of pure silver and passes for one hundred cents.

Why does this coin, worth but 53 cents, pass for one dollar?

Simply because the government undertakes to float it at its face value and relies upon its gold reserve to do so.

Suppose the gold reserve to disappear. Suppose every dollar in gold to flee the country. Suppose the government, no longer able to rely upon its credit, can no longer maintain that silver dollar at par. What then?

The silver dollar, which now passes for one hundred cents, no longer bolstered up by gold, would be worth exactly its melting pot value—its bullion value at the market price.

With this depreciated currency in your hands, what would happen to you? You would be ruined.

That is the long and short of this free silver business. Vote for free silver if you will, but make all your preparations in advance for bankruptcy.

—My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

When the free coiners talk about the necessity of restoring silver to the position that it occupied prior to 1873, they ignore the fact that the government has done that very same thing fifty times over by the coinage of more than fifty times as many silver dollars as were coined in the whole previous history of the country.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

MR. DANA ON LINCOLN.

He was Great in Genius. in Character and Sanity of Heart.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, has published the brilliant and instructive lecture on Abraham Lincoln which he not long ago delivered before the New Haven Colony Historical society. Mr. Dana was assistant secretary of war under Mr. Lincoln, and few survivors of the war are so able as he to speak from personal knowledge of the subject of his lecture. He is a veteran of the press, but neither superfluous nor lagging. His personal reminicences of Lincoln and his cabinet are vivid and interesting, giving a much more life-like portrait than many of the long series of volumes of biographies that are familiar to the world. Mr. Dana had unusual opportunity for knowing and appreciating Lincoln as a man and as a statesman, and with true journalistic instinct, even after this long lapse of years, he puts Lincoln before us just as he appeared to Mr. Dana in the intimate personal and official relations of the trying times in which they both labored to save the union with all their energies. Mr. Dana shows that, even among the really great men in Lincoln's cabinet, Lincoln himself was preeminently the greatest. He does full justice to them, and yet he assigns to Lincoln a position infinitely higher than that of his contemporaries, both soldiers and civilians. He sums it up pithily thus: Lincoln had the most comprehensive, the most judicious mind; he was the least faulty in his conclusions; he never stopped too soon or too late; he had the ability too see the essential point of any question at issue; he had a singularly perfect education in regard to everything that concerns the practical affairs of life; his judgment was excellent, and his information was always accurate. He knew what the thing was. He was a man of genius, and that is far superior to education, for it sees the vitality of a question and knows how to state it; this it was that has made his Gettysburg address immortal, while the well-rounded phrases of Mr. Everett's oration are quite forgotten. All his thinking, all his mind, was based continually upon actual facts, of which he saw the essence. His greatest quality was his wisdom, something superior to talent or education. Then he had a wealth of personal kindness, and this with his unerring judgment and inexcusable patience made him a good as well as a great ruler. He was moulded by the great events into a man of sound—Mr. Dana says supreme—military judgment, just as he became a supreme politician who understood politics because he understood human nature. Mr. Dana gives a story hitherty untold, characteristic of the men and the times, that shows how thoroughly Lincoln knew how to control both, and how largely his success in administering his high office was the result of his own great qualities.

Mr. Dana found in him wisdom and humor that never failed, and these two qualities went hand-in-hand together, enabling him to bear the heavy burthen laid upon him. Great as he was in genius, in character, in opportunities, he was even greater in sanity of heart and elevation of spirit, and while he was entirely human, there was no mean fibre in his composition, no base, petty, selfish impulse in his soul. Mr. Dana has made the world better for thus giving it his portrait of Lincoln as he knew him in Life.

The Healing Cucumber.

The cool cucumber now flourishes in the garden. The coolness of the cucumber has been ascertained to be a scientific fact. It is always considered cooler than the surrounding atmosphere. It has also long possessed some reputation as a cosmetic in the old meaning of the word, a "healer" of the complexion, not a "beautifier."

The cream of cucumbers is prepared from the pulp of peeled cucumber, with a mixture of almond oil and other ingredients. Purchase from a trustworthy druggist four ounces of almond oil, add a quarter of an ounce each of white wax and of spermaceti.

Put these ingredients in a jar and set the jar in a saucepan with warm water reaching up to within two inches of the rim. Let the water boil. A marmalade jar is just about the right size to use.

When the wax and spermaceti are melted into the oil add five tablespoonfuls of the thick juice of a large, nearly riped cucumber. Obtain the juice by pressing the pulp on a fine hair sieve. Color the cream with a few drops of spinach green. Use enough to give a very delicate tint of green. Pour it to harden into several small jars. It is an excellent cure for sunburn and is very healing and soothing to the skin.

Wash the skin at night thoroughly with warm water before applying the cream. Dry off all the moisture a soft damask towl will absorb, and rub the cream of cucumbers gently into the skin. In the morning wash it off with warm, water, and tone the skin with a bath of cold water to make the tissues firm.

—Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

An Alabama Man's Idea.

The editor of a paper down in Alabama received a curious letter from a suscriber the other day, showing what free silver means to the bucolic Southern mind. The correspondent urged that the "mint for the free coinage ofy silver for Knox count" be located at Augusta, one of the chief towns of the county. He strengthened his argument by saying that Augusta had the side-tracks and elevators necessary for loading and unloading the silver, and that it was the most accessible point in the county. He admitted that there were certain portions of the county that would have to be reached by wagons, but he declared that the farmers could easily haul the silver home in that manner until railroads were built. He wound up his communication by saying that he knew Augusta was the proper place for the mint, and he would fight for its locatian there.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at B. O'Bonnor & Sons, Mill Creek and Mapleton.

THE DOCTOR'S RUSE.

There was a wild scene that May morning about the old mansion that had been for years the home of the Notten family. Under the great elms shading the lawn which sloped to the golden willows by the busy brook at its foot, farmers were talking excitedly while brandishing pitchforks, corn knives and an occasional rifle handed down from a pioneer ancestry. At intervals a more distant neighbor would come lumbering to the rendezvous on a plowhorse or arrive puffing and perspiring by some cross-cut footpath. While they were approaching organization the young doctor from the village five miles down the valley came swinging around the curve from the wood below, urged his gallant mare at the finish of a hard run and alighted at the broad front steps where he was met by Florence Notten.

From the summit crowned by the mansion the pretty country side seemed an Arcadia uncontaminated by the outer world. Its people were a simple trusting folk who lived in peace and thought no wrong. They never so much as locked the doors or windows; yet at the Notten's the night before there had been a murder and a burglary. The father, mother and daughter had been bound and gagged. The house was stripped of money, jewels and plate. It was Florence who first worked her wrists from the ropes that confined them. She freed herself, released her parents and then rushed to the den which faithful old Tom had fitted up over the horse barn and would not have exchanged for the guest chamber. He was gone. Then she rang the dinner bell as an alarm and the nearest neighbors came running in response. One of them approaching by the hedges beyond the barn had come upon the body of Tom, who had been killed by a cruel blow upon the head.

A messenger had been sent for the doctor, mounted men carried the startling news to the entire community and the rally on the lawn was to send out searching parties, a useless but well-meant plan. Mrs. Notten had been an invalid receiving daily calls from the young physician during the three years he had been in the village. The shock had been too much for her, and within an hour of his arrival that eventful morning she was past all human aid. The doctor had been in love with the beautiful daughter for months, and, with professional egotism, thought that he had learned her every mood. He knew that though stately and mature, she had not lost the flush of youth, and that behind her self-reliance there was the susceptible tenderness of girlhood. But now she appeared to him in a new and puzzling light. Her face was white but firm and set. In her great brown eyes there was a flame that would have quenched every token of a tear. She declared that life would be worthless to her until she knew who had robbed her of a mother, and they had been brought to justice. More than this, it was conveyed to the knowledge of the doctor by some occult subtlety that so long as the tragedy of the mansion remained unexplained his suit would be a hopeless one.

Promptly he went at the task thus assigned him. The two burglars had done their work in the dark and without noise save muttured curses when old Mr. Notten made a vigorous resistance. Two women servants who had been with the family for years slept in the wing and heard nothing. Henry Wirt, a college friend of her brother Bob, now completing in Europe, had arrived the day before on his wheel, as he was riding over the country for his health. He had been shown to his room at 10 o'clock the night previous, but his bed had not been occupied, and nothing had been learned of him since.

"I saw the young man when calling on your mother yesterday," interrupted the doctor, "and did not like his looks. There was certainly something wrong with his mind or his conscience, and he may have been an imposter."

"That is not possible. I knew him at once from Bob's frequent descriptions. You will be wise to leave him out of your calculations. But there is one thing that may help in this search. When one of the men was trying to secure my wrists I bit him in the hand and am confident I left a mark."

As the doctor walked to the barn for his horse he found under the bushes a handkerchief that had evidently been used as a mask, for it was knotted at the corners and slits had been cut for the eyes. There were no initials or other distinguishing marks, but he pushed it in his pocket, and was soon hurrying homeward almost as fast as he had dashed over the same road a few hours before. His haste was due to the fact that late the night previous he had dressed the hand of a man who represented that it had been bitten in a fight. A circus had been showing there, and this fellow said he was a canvassman. The doctor at once telegraphed the shrewdest detective in the state to meet him at the town where the show next appeared. There was no trouble in finding the wounded man, but the evidence was overwhelming that his injury was received just as he said it was. The officer then went to the Notten home, and for days sought in vain for some clue. Then he went on a fruitless search for young Wirt, and after months of work abandoned the case as a hopeless one. Bob came home and acted with the doctor, to whom he took a great liking, but at length yielded to discouragement.

All at once the young friends of the doctor who had called at his office were surprised to find him a votary of spiritualism. He talked persistently of the wonderful phenomena proving individual spirit presence and communication; of a modern mediumship having communion with the departed, lifting the mist of obscurity to expose alike the motives and hidden deeds of men. When the doctor went so far as to arrange for a seance there was a general suspicion that his mental, powers had succumbed to some weakening influence, but curiosity was sufficient to secure as large an attendance as he he desired. He insisted on the presence of Eph, his surly man of all work, for whom the black drapings and darkened room had a fascination as well as terror. After there had been softened strains of music, weird sounds as of passing wings and unaccountable rappings, the doctor had a pretended conversation with the shades of departed relatives and then notified Eph that his former master from Alabama wanted to talk with him. With chattering teeth Eph stood up to receive a clammy hand in his and then went down upon his knees.

In a deep voice the "spiritual presence" recalled some of the memories of other days and then in tearful tones said: "But, Eph, you've gone wrong since we parted. You're a thief and a murderer."

"Not dat, not dat. It was Johnson done kill ole Tom when he tried to stop us. It was dat rapscallion Johnson dat got me into it. I'se gwine to 'fess it all, an' get forgibness."

And he did, even to where the plunder and Johnson were to be found. Then the doctor ceased to be a spiritualist and told his story. Examining the handkerchief mask months after the tragedy he had found in it a few hairs from some one's mustache or beard. Eph being present, the doctor amused himself by telling how with the aid of a microscope he could examine the roots of the hairs, compare them with those taken from the faces of suspected persons and thus run down the murderer. Eph did not show up about the office that day, and next appeared with a cleanly shaven face giving reasons for this remarkable change so frequently that a light suddenly dawned upon the doctor. It was useless to accuse upon such evidence, and the doctor, knowing the dense superstition of the old man, played upon it with the result noted.

Wirt was at last found in a lunatic asylum, a fact not surprising to those who knew him well, for his mental and nervous condition had deprived him of all ability to work and sent him out in search of health. The culprits were convicted and the next great event at the mansion was a wedding.—Detroit Free Press.

Value Given Wire by Labor.

In an address before an association of iron and steel managers in England some new statistics were brought up on the remarkable achievements that have been noted in the manufacture of fine wire. The speaker said that he had been presented by a wire manufacturer with specimens of wire for which $4.32, or more than $8,600 per ton, was paid. This wire was largely used in the construction of pianos and other musical and mechanical instruments. Accompanying these was a sample of pinion wire, which had a market value of $21.60 per pound, or $43,200 per ton. A still more remarkable illustration of how a piece of steel can be treated so as to become more costly than gold is seen in the manufacture of hair-springs. Of these it takes 754 to weigh an ounce of 437-1-2 grains, and 27,000,000 of them to go to the ton, which would cost $400,000. Probably the limit of the value that can be given to steel by skilled labor is reached in the case of the barbed instruments used by dentists for extracting nerves from teeth, which are sold at the rate of some $2,150,000 per ton.

Windsor Castle's Gold Plate.

The London St. James' Gazette says that the gold plate of Windsor Castle consists of about 10,000 pieces. It is kept in the gold pantry, which is an iron room situated on the ground floor under the royal apartments. The clerk of the pantry gives it out in iron boxes and receives a receipt for it. It is carried by special train, under escort of a guard of soldiers, and delivered to the butler of Buckingham Palace. He gives a receipt for it, and is responsible for it while it remains at the palace. The same formalities are observed in taking it back, and all persons concerned are glad when it is once more restored to the safekeepiug of the gold pantry. The total value of the plate in this department is nearly £2,000,000. A great deal of it dates from the reign of George IV, but among the antiquities are some pieces which were taken from the Armada.

Live Lizards in the Rock.

Live lizards were found in the rock of the Lux & Talbott limestone quarries north of Anderson, Ind. While the men were cutting out the solid rock they hit a series of pockets. In each one of these was found a live lizard. They were taken out, but died a few minutes after being exposed to the air. They were of a peculiar copper color. Although there were places for eyes, there were no orbs. Zoologists state, and it is an evident fact, that the lizards were living thousands and thousands of years ago, and that they were entombed when the rocks were formed. There were no air passages into their strange homes, and no way in which they could get any nourishment. One or two were taken out of the Lux & Talbot quarries recently. — Chicago Times-Herald.

The Noble Red Man Awheel.

A further indication of the progress of civilization among the Indians of the far West, was furnished recently by "Little Black Bear," who is a chief in the Nez Perce tribe of Oregon. He was so anxious to get a bicycle that he traded thirty horses for one and considered that he had made a bargain.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Eight million bacteria were found in one plate of ice cream in London and the dishes there are only about half as big as they are in this country.

A reward of $100 was offered a few years ago by Dr. Matthew Woods of Philadelphia to anyone who would bring him a hydrophobic patient, and no one has yet claimed the money. During a search of twenty years Dr. Woods has not seen a case.

Dr. J. Doerfler, of Vienna, has published his Botaniker Adressbuch, a guide to botanists throughout the world. It contains upward of 6,000 addresses of botanists, as well as those of botanical gardens, botanical institutes, societies, and journals.

Jenner's silver lancet case and lancets, the former engraved with the initials and the latter with the name of the discoverer of vaccination, have been presented to the British Royal College of Surgeons by a doctor who obtained them from the grandson of Jenner's assistant.

Paris is troubled by the fear that parrots spread consumption. Some parrots brought from Brazil died two years ago of a mysterious disease resembling consumption, and recently several persons at Versailles and Maisons-Laffitte have died of what seems to be the same disease.

The French chemist, Moissan, recently analyzed the smoke of opium, and found that its peculiar effects are due to the presence of a small quantity of morphine. The cheaper qualities of the drug, when burned, produce a variety of poisonous compounds in the smoke, which are more injurious than the morphine that characterizes the smoke of the best opium.

The latest flying machine is the invention of a Washington boy sixteen years old, who is believed to have a remarkable talent for this sort of work. He has built a model which flies, and which descends easily when the motive power is exhausted. It has been examined by Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, who says it illustrates principles that promise to be useful, and that it is really a marvelous invention. A larger model is to be built at once.

Misfit Shoe Shops.

New York City has developed numerous unusual industries. On the East side, in the neighborhood of Grand and Norfolk streets, are several small stores which are known to the irreverent youth of that neighborhood as "boot and shoe misfitteries." The stock in trade is announced, and is supposed to consist of boots and shoes made to order which have been returned by some customer whom they did not exactly suit. The misfitters are marvelously skillful in their work, and will deceive anybody but an expert. A favorite trick is to restore a shoe and then put two or three blots of ink on the lining. The suave dealer offers you the lining and says: "Just as good as new, only some careless clerk dropped the ink on it, and it was ruined for that first-class store." Shoes made for Patti, Langtry, Princess Eulalie and other feminine celebrities are always kept in stock. The customers of these places are of a very good class, and consist usually of young women who desire to get fashionable boots worth $10 to $15 for $4 or $5, and who do not mind the fact that these are shop-worn, misfit or some second-hand so long as they can make their associates believe what the misfit dealer told them about the ink blots.

To Cool the Atmosphere.

A Western inventor recently patented a scheme by which he claims he can artificially cool a whole community at little expense. At certain intervals he would erect skeleton towers —like windmill towers—each having an electric trolley wire running from bottom to top. The wire transports peculiarly made bombs to the top, where they are exploded by electricity. The bombs contain liquified carbonic acid gas, which, when liberated by the explosive, will instantly evaporate and severely chill the surrounding atmosphere.

The University of Utreckt has recently celebrated the 216th anniversary of its foundation.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

TO BLEACH A STRAW HAT.

First, scrub it well in warm water, softened with a tablespoon of borax to a pailful of water. Use a clean brush, and if the hat is very much soiled use a little soap. Then sponge the hat all over with a weak solution of borax, using a teaspoonful to a basinful of water. Bleach in the sun for two or three days, sponging the hat frequently with the borax water. If the hat is very yellow, a little lemon juice or diluted oxalic acid, is good to sponge with while bleaching.

DRY SOME FRUITS.

When fresh fruit is coming freely into the market, the thoughtful housekeeper begins to make her preparations for the next winter and spring. Much fruit is and should be canned, but where we have to consider the question of expense (and there are few who do not) it is well to prepare some by drying. Apples sweet and sour, blackberries, raspberries, peaches, pears, apricots, corn and beans can be easily paepared and kept for an indefinite length of time. Sweet apples can be pared, quartered, strung on strong twine and hung back and forth on frames made for the purpose. It takes several days, sometimes a week, for these to become dry. They are delicious in the winter, soaked over night after washing, and then placed in a bean pot with as much of the water as is needed to fill the pot, and sugar in the proportion of 1-2 pint to each quart. It needs to bake slowly two or three hours. Sour apples are pared, cored, sliced as thinly as possible and spread on clean boards in the sun. When perfectly dry they should be heated in the oven; all dried fruit needs to be finished in the oven. Pears, apricots and peaches are halved or quartered and then dried in the same way. Blueberries and raspberries are simply spread on clean boards or cloths and turned frequently. They are often used when citron, raisins or currants could not be afforded. Corn should be dried in the oven when full of milk, removing the kernel carefully from the cob. Beans, when ready for boiling may be spread on the attic floor in their pods and allowed to remain until dry, being stirred occasionally. All of these keep better if stored in strong paper or cloth bags so that no insects can reach them. When using them remember that they need to be soaked in water over night, and usually are better for being cooked in this same water.—New England Homestead.

RECIPES.

Spiced Currants—Stem off five pounds of currants; add four pounds of granulated sugar, a pint of white vinegar, four heaped tablespoons of ground cloves and four of ground cinnamon. Boil three full hours at the side of the range. It is a nice condiment for venison, lamb, or any game.

Spiced Apples—Put into the preserving kettle five pounds of sweet apples, peeled, cored and cut into small slices, three pounds of brown sugar, two ounces each of ground cinnamon and cloves and a pint of good vinegar. Boil all together for three hours. This spiced preserve keeps well, is inexpensive, and so within the reach of all, and will be found very good for every day use.

Graham Bread—One pint bread sponge, one-half pint warm water, one-half cup brown sugar, one teaspoon melted lard or butter, Put ingredients into bowl and mix with as much graham flour as can be stirred in with a spoon. Do not mold. Place in pan and let stand until very light. Bake one hour in moderate oven. This quantity makes one loaf bread and if baked in morning as suggested is ready for luncheon.

Lamb Hash—Chop fine cold cooked lamb to make one large cupful. Put a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan; melt without frying; and add a small half-pint of milk; stir until boiling; add a saltspoonful of salt, a good pinch of cayenne, half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then stir in the lamb; add a pinch of nutmeg, and spread on toasted bread, cut round with the biscuit cutter; place a poached egg on each round of toast and serve.

HOKE SMITH RESIGNS.

Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior Decides to Retire.

HE WILL SUPPORT BRYAN.

His Resignation is Accepted---The President Expressed Regret, but the Secretary Felt Bound to Go as He Could Not Advocate the Chicago Ticket and Consistently Remain in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—The resignation of Hoke Smith, of Georgia, as Secretary of the Interior has been accepted by President Cleveland to take effect on September 1. It is understood that his successor has been agreed upon, but the announcement of his appointment will probably not be made until Secretary Smith has formally given up the reins of the Interior Department.

Political reasons only have caused the break in the President's Cabinet, and it can be stated on high authority that the personal relations between the President and the Secretary are as close and cordial as ever. It can be further stated that the resignation is the result of an earnest request made by Mr. Smith, and that in accepting it the President did so with extreme reluctance and regret.

The Secretary declined, when asked, to say positively that his resignation had been accepted by the President. He admitted that it is no longer possible to conceal the fact that he is packing his books and other personal effects to leave the city, and that this circumstance alone might justify one in inferring that he would soon sever his connection with the Administration.

From a friend of the Secretary it was learned that several personal letters passed between the President and Secretary Smith before the resignation was finally accepted. The first was written by Secretary Smith a day or two after the nomination of Bryan, in which he explained at length the circumstances which would compel him to support the Chicago ticket, and closed by referring to the necessity of his resignation from the Cabinet.

HOKE SMITH.
(He has resigned his position in Cleveland's Cabinet.)

A reply was received from the President some days later, and several other letters were exchanged before the President, under date of August 16, finally accepted the resignation.

Mr. Smith declined to discuss his future plans, excepting to state that he would resume the practice of law and his other business affairs in Atlanta.

He will probably make two speeches during the campaign in his own State. In these speeches he will advocate the election of Bryan and Sewall, but he will oppose the silver platform adopted by the Chicago Convention. While remaining a Democrat, Secretary Smith will not deviate in the slightest from the position on the money question which he assumed in Georgia during his joint debates with ex-Speaker Crisp.

It is believed that by supporting the Chicago nominees and opposing the platform Secretary Smith will gain many friends in Georgia, and while maintaining his standing as a Democrat will not compromise his financial record in the slightest.

Tin Workers Visit McKinley.

A delegation of fifteen hundred tin workers called on Major McKinley at Canton, Ohio. They came with tin hats and tin caps and tin horns with more mouthpieces than a dozen men could cover. They came with bands and steam calliope and cannons. They came from New Castle and Elwood and Wampum, Penn., the centre of the tin plate industry of America, and their spokesman was Colonel O. L. Jackson, a former Representative in Congress with Major McKinley. McKinley addressed them on the tariff and the currency.

Watson No Longer Editor.

Thomas E. Watson has resigned the editorship of the People's Party Paper, published at Atlanta, Ga., to devote his whole time to his campaign.

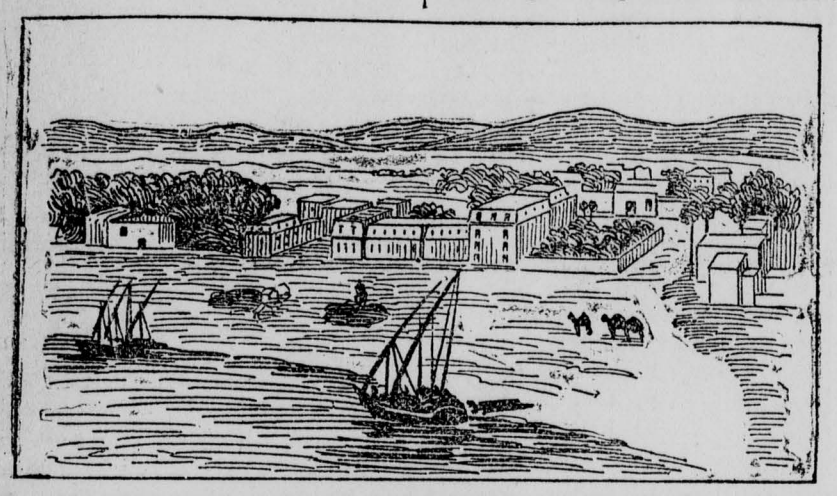
ENGLISH ADVANCE UP THE NILE.

British Forces in the Soudan to Push on to Dongola.

LONDON, England, August 24.—Interest in the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan, which waned somewhat during the period the troops were awaiting the rise in the Nile, has been revived by the receipt of intelligence that the preparations for the resumption of the advance have been completed, and that the troops will go forward from Kosheh within a fortnight. The whole force is ready for the advance.

Simultaneously with the news of the imminent advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces come advises from the Congo Free State that the French expedition under Baron Dhanis has reached the White Nile and occupied Lado. Lado, the place where Baron Dhanis has arrived, is north of the territory proper of the Congo Free State. It is situated on the White Nile, some 325 miles north of the Victoria Nyanza. The Belgians, it is believed, will go further north in the direction of Khartoum, while the Anglo-Egyptian expedition proceeds south from Semneh; thus the Mahdists will be caught between two fires, and the result, it is hoped, will be the final extinction of Mahdism.

Now that it is announced that an immediate advance of the English forces in the Soudan upon Dongola has been decided upon, the question arises why it was ever thought necessary to pretend that the expedition was for the defence of the Egyptian frontier. The mask was so transparent, and it has been so quickly dropped, that it seems to have been hardly worth while to put it on.



DONGOLA, THE OBJECTIVE POINT OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

THE LEPER BANDIT DEAD.

His Record Was One Sheriff and Four Soldiers.

The bandit leper of the Hawaiian islands is reported dead. Koolau was his name, and his record was one Sheriff and four soldiers killed. Three years ago the Hawaiian Government undertook to remove to the Governmental leper settlement a band of lepers which had settled in the little valley of Kolalau, on the island of Kauai. All of them consented to go except Koolau, who resisted. Accordingly the Sheriff went to remove him forcibly. But he was well armed and killed the Sheriff.

This resistance to authority caused the Government to send two companies of soldiers to arrest him. Koolau retreated into the mountain fastnesses, which are almost inaccessible. The troops tracked him, however, but the trails were so narrow they could only come upon him in Indian file, and, being a good shot and a desperate man, he killed the soldiers as fast as they came in view. After four had been killed the remainder withdrew, and Koolau was permitted to retain his residence in the little valley. The news comes now that he is dead, and that his wife, who had remained faithfully with him, buried him in the valley which had been his stronghold.

LIGHTNING WAS FATAL.

Much Damage Also Reported From Storms in Indiana and Ohio.

Dispatches from points in Indiana and Ohio report severe storms accompanied by much destruction of property by lightning, and some fatalities. Near Rome City, Ind., a large barn was destroyed by lightning, and Arthur Foss, aged fourteen, was killed.

At Ellwood, Ind., lightning demolished Rev. T. J. Wright's residence. All the family escaped injury but Mr. Wright, who was horribly burned and paralyzed from the waist down. Greensburg, Ind., reports heavy damage to crops and several bridges washed away. Mrs. John Baumgardner, of Wabash, was struck by lightning and fatally injured. Lester Bliss and Neill Bliss, at Delphos, Ohio, were killed by lightning. At Hobart, Ind., the dwelling of a man named Smith was demolished by lightning, and the entire family of nine persons were killed.

CROPS FAIL IN LOUISIANA.

Suffering and Even Destitution Reported in Several Parishes.

A mass meeting was held at the Court House, Ruston, La., to take measures for relieving the destitution in the parish. In one community, in the western part of the parish, a committee found twenty-one white and four colored families living on bread and water. In another part of the parish sixty-eight families are reported as asking for help.

The average corn and cotton crop gathered in the different sections will not be one-sixth of last year's. The failure not only applies to the staple crops, but also to peas, potatoes, peanuts and vegetables. Such suffering has not been known since 1849.

John F. Chamberlin Dead.

John F. Chamberlin, the Washington hotelkeeper, who had been critically ill at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y., died while unconscious a few nights ago. There probably was no man in the United States who enjoyed a wider acquaintance of an intimate character with men distinguished in public life and was at the same time more generally and genuinely liked. Mr. Chamberlin was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1836.

Bryan Opens His Eastern Campaign.

Candidate Bryan opened his two weeks' speaking campaign in the East at Tivoli, N. Y. About 2000 farmers were in the audience and heard him discuss the financial issue. He was followed by Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

Six Thousand Christians Butchered.

According to the report of the Cretan Reform Committee 6000 Christians have been butchered on the island since November, 1895.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, issued from Washington an earnest appeal to the people of the United States to contribute to the campaign fund.

The single taxers of Washington have been holding outdoor meetings for the past three months in a small park just off Pennsylvania avenue.

Foreign lithographic firms are in grave danger of having an embargo placed on the importation of their productions to this country.

Judge Cole, of the District Court, who a few weeks ago refused to naturalize an Italian because the man admitted that he was unable to comprehend our form of Government, has rejected the application of a German who could not read English, saying that no one was entitled to the rights of suffrage who could not read the language of the country.

A third edition of the Treasury Circular No. 123, giving the financial transactions of the Government, has been issued. This time 30,000 copies have been printed, which, with the two former editions of 15,000 copies each, swells the total printed to date to 60,000. There is no apparent diminution in the demand for the circular.

The Treasury has begun paying out over the counter the new $2 silver certificates.

President Cleveland decided that Li Hung Chang will be a guest of the United States Government, and will extend a personal welcome to him on Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

The Acting Controller of the Currency has been informed by the Examiner in charge that the First National Bank of South Bend, Ind., will not suspend business because of the defalcation of its assistant cashier, Josiah E. Kelley, who recently committed suicide. The defalcation amounted to $24,000, and has been fully made up from the surplus fund.

Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, Naval Aid to Assistant Secretary McAdoo, and in charge of naval militia work, has been promoted a full lieutenant. He stood at the head of the list of lieutenants of the junior grade.

A report received at the Department of State from Consul O'Hara, of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, says that the Government has contracted for the construction of a canal from the headwater of Pine Lagoon to the headwaters of Pearl Lagoon, a distance of three miles.

Populist National Chairman Butler said the Populists will stick to Bryan and Watson and will not sacrifice one for the other. Democratic Chairman Jones said Democratic-Populist fusion is an "accomplished fact."

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	70	32	.686	Brooklyn.	46	54	.460
Cincinnati	69	33	.676	Philadel.	47	56	.455
Cleveland	63	38	.624	New York	46	56	.451
Chicago.	60	46	.571	W'shing'n	38	62	.380
Pittsburg.	57	44	.564	St. Louis.	32	69	.313
Boston.	55	47	.539	Louisville	25	72	.258

The Republican campaign was formally opened in Indiana. It is estimated that 200,000 voters participated in the sixty-one meetings. Charles W. Fairbanks spoke in Indianapolis.

"Chris" Lovering, a desperado and outlaw, was captured on the top of Saurland Mountain by a detective, George D. Totten, of Somerville, N. J.

The State Convention of the National Prohibition party in North Carolina nominated the Rev. J. W. Holt for Governor, and a full State ticket.

H. W. Reed, Populist National Committeeman from Georgia, has resigned the Presidency of the First National Bank of Brunswick because, being an ardent believer in the free coinage of silver, he could not conform to the wishes of his bank associates.

Frederick Gordon Rew, the Cornell student who disappeared from Ithaca, N. Y., on October 2, 1894, and who was supposed to have met with foul play, has been heard from. His father, Fabian B. Rew, of Buffalo, received a letter from him, dated in India, stating that he was in good health and bound for home.

John Henke, an old miser, of Burlington, N. J., was strangled and beaten to death for his money by unknown persons.

Senator Hill invited W. J. Bryan to dine with him at Wolfert's Roost, Albany, N. Y., and the invitation was accepted.

Four men were killed by the wreck of a train on the Northern Pacific Road in Montana.

The Atlantic squadron returned from its sea manœuvres and anchored off Tomkinsville, Staten Island, New York Harbor.

Mrs. Henry M. Stephenson, of Boston, Mass., returning home to die of an incurable trouble, jumped from the steamship Spaarndam in midocean and was drowned.

The safe in the Elberon (N. J.) Postoffice was blown open and robbed. A gold watch, a fireman's gold badge, and $110 were lost by Mr. Fay. Two registered letters and many sheets of postage stamps also were stolen.

Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, addressed the American Bar Association in Saratoga, N. Y., on "International Law and Arbitration."

A report was current in Boston, Mass., that the Western Union Telegraph Company had obtained control of the Bell Telephone Companies. The united capital of the combination is $150,000,000.

Apartments for Li Hung Chang were engaged at the Waldorf, New York City. President Cleveland will be the guest of former Secretary Whitney, at whose house he will receive the Chinese Envoy.

Leopold Weil & Co., jewelry manufacturers, of New York City, were forced to transfer their stock and accounts to their principal creditors. The failure is ascribed to the silver agitation.

The Stock Yards branch of the American National Bank, on the second floor of the Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., was robbed of $2000 in cash by a thief.

The Bank of Wymore, Nebraska, closed its doors. It was one of the depositories for Gage County; $6000 are on deposit, amply protected by $86,000 in bonds. No run was made on the bank, the directors deeming it advisable to close on account of slow collections and inability to renew loans.

A dispatch from North Baltimore, Ohio, says that the Ohio Oil Company, the Ohio branch of the Standard, decided to reduce the wages of pumpers in all the Buckeye fields from $55 to $50 a month. About 5000 men are affected.

Mrs. Wilson Terry, of Stillwater, N. Y., was missed from her home. A domestic found two of the children, girls aged six and four years, asleep in a crib, but the youngest child, two months old, had been drowned by being plunged head first into a slop jar. The searching party traced the mother to the towpath of the Champlain Canal. After dragging the canal her body was recovered. Her mind was unbalanced.

MRS. THOMAS E. WATSON.

The Wife of the Populist Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mrs. Watson was a Miss Durham and her father was one of the stanch business men of McDuffie County, Ga., before and after the war. She is thirty-nine years of age,

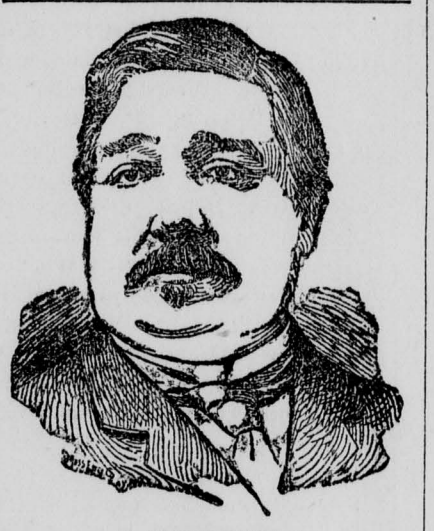
MRS. THOMAS E. WATSON.

though she would impress one with being less than thirty. She is thoroughly familiar with the political situation and confers with her husband concerning every campaign and political move that he makes. Her hospitality in her home is marked. In Washington, when Mr. Watson was a member of the Fifty-second Congress, the Watson home was always open, and on several occasions his legislative colleagues were entertained at "dinners" that were pronounced as enjoyable as any ever given at the Capital.

COCKRAN ANSWERS BRYAN.

The New York Orator Addresses an Enormous Gathering.

W. Bourke Cockran in Madison Square Garden, New York City, delivered his address in reply to the speech of Williams Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, delivered in the same place the week before. An audience which filled the vast space to the very doors was in attendance and gave close attention to the arguments advanced by the orator, who was speaking under the auspices of the "Honest Money Democratic League of America." Eight thousand three hundred chairs had been placed in the arena of the immense auditorium, and by this arrangement the seating capacity of the place was swelled to nearly eighteen thousand persons, and every seat was occupied when the meeting was called to order by James Byrne, the President of the League, shortly after 8 o'clock. Mr. Byrne introduced Perry Belmont as the Chairman, and Mr. Belmont in turn introduced Mr. Cockran, who was never in better form apparently to accomplish successfully the task he had set out to do. His address met with a hearty reception.



W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

TRAIN TRAPPED BY CUBANS.

It Left Consolacion del Sur, But Never Reached Havana.

The missing passenger train which left Consolacion del Sur, Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba, for Havana, proves to have been dynamited and burned by insurgents between Tace Taco and Bacunagua.

The train was provided with a strong military escort, traveling in armored cars. Its long delay caused a heavy detachment of troops to be sent to find it. The troops have returned, bringing the passengers, safe and sound, and a score of Spanish soldiers of the escort, wounded in defending the train.

At a point between the two towns named the train had been compelled to slow up on account of an obstruction. As it did so a smart rifle fire was opened from both sides of the road, while insurgents tore up the rails behind the train. The military escort returned the insurgents' fire and kept it up at intervals for three days before being relieved.

Six soldiers of the escort are admitted to have been killed and one lieutenant and twenty-one soldiers were taken to Havana wounded. The lieutenant is expected to die.

The general situation in Cuba is about the same as it has been for months. Each side seems confident of tiring the other out, and little or no progress is being made.

VENGEANCE FOLLOWED FAST.

Woman's Assailant Was Lynched in the Jail Court-Yard.

Miss Richardson, a young woman living in Lewiston, Idaho, was waylaid and assaulted by Biles, a notorious Nez Perce half-breed desperado, a few miles out of Lewiston, Idaho, as she was riding along a road. Biles left her for dead.

She was soon found and a dozen men went on the trail of her assailant. The Sheriff was ahead of them and Biles was locked up in the jail at Asotin.

At 1 a. m. the next day a masked mob broke into the jail and hanged Biles to a tree in the court-yard.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 30.

Lesson Text: "Absalom's Defeat and Death," II Samuel xviii., 9-17, 32, 33—Golden Text: Psalm i., 6—Commentary.

9. "And Absalom rode upon a mule." The rebellion of last lesson developed. David fled from Jerusalem, and crossing the Jordan came to Mahanaim, where he was kindly cared for by Barzillai and others (chapter xvii., 24-29). David's army went forth to battle in three divisions under Joab and Abishai, his relatives, and Ittai the Gittite. See Ittai's devotion to David in chapter xv., 21, and now see his position as a leader in David's army. Those who are now faithful to Christ in the time of his rejection will be surprised at their appointments in His kingdom by and by.

10. "And a certain man saw it and told Joab and said, Behold I saw Absalom hanged in an oak." Evidently the man was no friend of Absalom's, or he would have released him. Where were all his friends? Every one failed him, and, as he was an enemy to God as well as to his father, he was desperately alone. When God is for us, we are never alone and need never fear though all be against us. Blessed are those who trust in Him.

11. "Behold, thou savest him, and why didst thou not smite him there to the ground?" Thus spake Joab to the man who brought the tidings. There was no pity in the heart of Joab nor any regard for the entreaty of David, though it may be that he really believed that the death of Absalom was the only way to the peace of the kingdom. After David's death Joab followed Adonijah rather than Solomon and was slain while holding on to the horns of the altar (I Kings ii., 28-34.)

12. "In our hearing the king charged thee and Abishai and Ittai, saying, Beware that none touch the young man Absalom." If, then, he would not lay a finger upon Absalom, not even for a great reward, why did he not for David's sake release Absalom from his peril? Was he afraid of Joab's wrath as well as of grieving the king, or did he hope that Joab would take Absalom a prisoner and bring him unharmed to the king? The fear of man bringeth a snare, but to do the right thing, as in the sight of God, requires more grace than many seem to have.

13. "There is no matter hid from the king." Well, whatever David might or might not know, we are sure that "all things are naked and open unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do" (Heb. iv., 13). "The Lord searcheth all hearts and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts" (I Chron. xxviii., 9). "There is not a word in my tongue but so, O Lord, Thou knowest it altogether" (Ps. cxxxix., 4). It is even written, "I know the things that come into your mind, every one of them" (Ezek. xi., 5).

14, 15. "And ten young men that bare Joab's armor compassed about and smote Absalom and slew him." Joab having thrust three darts into his heart while he was yet alive in the oak, his young men finish the work and Absalom is dead. The beautiful but cruel Absalom, who had it in his heart to kill even his own father, is slain. There was nothing brave or noble in killing a man who could not defend himself, so Absalom may be said to have perished miserably. Truly the way of the ungodly shall not prosper.

16. "And Joab blew the trumpet, and the people turned from pursuing after Israel, for Joab held back the people." The leader being dead, the back of the rebellion was broken and there was no reason for unnecessary slaughter; therefore the people are recalled from pursuing. In the conflict in which we are engaged we are for our David, God's beloved Son, and He gives armor sufficient to protect us and a sword which will conquer every enemy (Eph. vi., 10-18). Our great enemy will, however, not be slain by any of us; neither will he be conquered till Jesus comes.

17. "And they took Absalom and cast him into a great pit in the wood and laid a very great heap of stones upon him, and all Israel fled every one to his tent." Thus they disposed of his body. But where was he? When Paul was stoned to death and left for dead at Lystray, he himself was enjoying glorious things in paradise. Compare II Cor. xii., 2-4, with Acts xiv., 19, and observe the dates. See also Stephen's experience as he was being stoned to death in Acts vii., 55, 56, 59. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. To die is gain. But concerning such as Absalom, our Lord Jesus has drawn aside the veil in Luke xvi., 23. See also Rev. xiv., 9-11. And although these things are fearful to contemplate they are written by a God of Love, who is not willing that any should perish (John iii., 16; II Peter iii., 9). Absalom in his lifetime had built a pillar and called it by his own name, but there is something better than a name on earth. Compare Jer. xvii., 13, and Luke x., 20. In the following verses of our chapter we have the story of one who ran with tidings for the king, and also of one who insisted upon running but who had no tidings, and who, therefore, although he was the fleetest runner, had to stand aside. It is folly to run without being sent and having no tidings to carry. The message in the word of God is plain, "That he may run that readeth it" (Hab. ii., 2), not as is often quoted, "That he that runs may read." The idea is, first get your message and then run and tell it. It is the privilege of every believer to be a bearer of tidings, not such as Cushi bore, but glad tidings of great joy for all people.

32. "And the king said unto Cushi, Is the young man Absalom safe?" The king's one thought was for his erring son more than for the welfare of the kingdom. As Joab said, "I perceive that if Absalom had lived and all we had died this day, then it had pleased thee well" (chapter xix., 6). Does not David's love for this bad son shadow forth the love of God, who loved us even when we were dead in sins? (Eph. ii., 4, 5). How great the love that would die for His enemies! "Behold what manner of love," "Hereby perceive we the love of God."

33. "Oh, my son Absalom; my son, my son Absalom! Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" Five times he says "my son." Here is abundance of grief, for the number five in Scripture is associated with abundance. David knew that he was ready to meet God, but Absalom was not, and the thought of seeing him no more forever was heartrending. But it is to be feared that he was like Eli, honoring his son above God (I Sam. ii., 29). We must stand with God even though we stand against those who are very dear to us. After the death of Absalom the king did not at once return to Jerusalem, not till all Judah as one man invited him back (chapter xix., 11-14). Is our Lord wondering why we do not cry, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus?" (Rev. xxii., 20).—Lesson Helper.

Home for Discharged Convicts.

The Salvation Army in California is to establish a Prison-gate Home, or a temporary refuge for discharged convicts.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

R. J. Faust, Jr., spent several days in Philadelphia on business last week.

Mount Union's quota of campers at Newton Hamilton returned home on Friday last.

Mosquitoes and other summer visitors still linger in our midst, notwithstanding the recent cold snap.

The usual summer vacation for the school boys and girls is rapidly drawing to a close.

A number of ex-soldiers from this place and vicinity expect to attend the Minneapolis convention next week.

E. D. Welch and V. B. McCarthy, who are employed by the C. D. P. Telegraph & Telephone Co., at Greensburg, Pa., visited friends in this place on Sunday.

Miss Clara Ingwers, of Davenport, Iowa, who has been the guest of friends in this place for the past month or six weeks started for her home on Tuesday last.

The local base ball team was to have played a game with the Huntingdon club on Saturday on the grounds of the latter, but owing to a misunderstanding the game was postponed to a later date.

Samuel Lowder and Willis Steward, of Altoona, came to town on their wheels, on Saturday, arriving about noon. They made pretty good time considering the good (?) roads we have in this section and the distance, 47 miles.

Anna B. Ewing, of this place, who had been ill with a complication of diseases for the past seven months, most of the time being bedfast, died at the home of her parents on Pennsylvania avenue on Monday morning. The deceased was about 22 years old, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of this place.

THREE SPRINGS.

William McFarland, of Springfield township, was a visitor to our town the past week.

Deck L. Weight, of Altoona, was the guest of T. A. Weight, Esq., Friday and Saturday last.

Dr. Dallas Bernhardt, of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, visited Dr. J. C. Stever the past week.

B. T. Bence, Esq., of this place, is enjoying a week's visit to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Cutshall Bros. have leased the lot belonging to Heck & Swartz on Ashman street and are erecting a wareroom.

D. H. Heck, of Hare's valley, has purchased the A. S. Stevens property on Hudson street. Consideration $800.

Jackson Grove, of Shirley township, candidate for commissioner, was in town last week looking up his democratic friends.

We are sorry to note the illness of Mrs. J. T. Rohm and Mrs. Fannie Bence, of this place, who have been confined to their rooms the past week.

John A. Stevens left for Altoona on Monday last where he will attend the meeting of the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A. as a representative of W. C. No. 512, of this place.

W. H. Heck, of this place, is the champion potato grower. One day last week he succeeded in unearthing a potato that tipped the beam at four and one-half pounds. It was of the Irish daisy variety.

Mrs. T. A. Weight, of this place, is the owner of a pewter plate that has been handed down from her great grandmother. The exact age of the plate is not known but it has been traced back for a period of about one hundred and forty years.

CALVIN.

Mrs. Lou Bowman is quite unwell.

S. L. Glasgow expects to build a new barn in the near future.

The carpenters are at work on D. K. Coder's addition to his house.

There is quite a number of farms for sale in this valley on easy terms.

The voice of the steam thresher is heard throughout this valley daily.

Miss Nora Roland is confined to her room with a severe attack of bronchitis.

Several of our young people attended the picnic at Woodvale last Saturday.

Mrs J. B. Shuman and Mrs. Adam Gehrett, of Cassville, visited at J. C. Shaffer's on Tuesday.

Miss Emma Glasgow is visiting in Todd. Adessa Roland and brother are off on a visit to Altoona.

Mrs. W. W. Smith and Mrs. I. N. Querry, of Latta Grove, attenned quarterly meeting at the U. B. Church over Sabbath.

Miss Lizzie Chilcote, of Huntingdon, Mr. White and daughter, of Grafton, Mrs. Mary Benton and daughter, of Petersburg, are among our visitors.

Master Frank Harbaugh met with a very serious accident on Monday while riding through town. His horse slipped on the street and threw him off and partly fell on him injuring his foot very much.

Farmers are exhibiting the growth of grain, vegetation, fruits etc. Mr. W. H. Bumgardner brought a stalk of oats to the post office that is 6 feet 2 inches high. J. C. Shaffer has lots of potato tops 6 and 7 feet high. Jacob Bumgardner has a pear that weighs 13 ounces and measures 14 inches in circumference. J. O. Smith has buckwheat 6 feet high.

MARKLESBURG.

Miss Grace Clemmens is rusticating at Hopewell, Pa.

Miss Beatrice Wills is visiting relatives at Scranton, Pa.

A number of our young people took in Bedford Springs on Saturday last. They report a very pleasant time.

Threshing has commenced in our valley and it has taught us that the oats yield will not be near so heavy as anticipated.

Rev. E. C. Houck and wife, of Reynolds, Ill., are tarrying for a short time with relatives in Clearfield and Huntingdon counties. Rev. Houck has three sisters residing in this county, namely: Mrs. Dr. Baird, of Shirleysburg; Mrs. Nicholas Crum, of Marklesburg, and Mrs. John Benson, of Tod township. Of four brothers and four sisters, only one brother and three sisters are now living. Of the eight, Mrs. Baird is the oldest and the surviving brother the youngest. Believing that this will be the last opportunity he may have to meet his three sisters together in this world, Rev. Houck arranged that his sisters meet him at the home of their eldest sister on Friday, the 21st inst. It is the writer's wish that they may live to meet together many times, but as the oldest sister is in her eightieth year the intended meeting is in all probability, the last they will all participate in in this life.

LATTA GROVE.

Samuel Bowman is housed with a crippled back.

J. Frank Pheasant is on a business trip to Altoona.

Geo. Lynn, who is raising his potatoes, says he will have a full crop.

L. R. Smith and family have moved to Altoona where Mr. Smith will teach school this winter.

The P. O. S. of A. had about $9.00 left after paying all expenses of the festival on Saturday night last.

Henry Stever, M. R. Taylor, W. H. Stever, and others of this vicinity are attending the picnic at Williams Grove.

Michael Stever has a sunflower growing in his lot which measures 14 feet in height and 18 inches in circumference.

D. H. Heck is representing Washington Camp, No. 662, of this place, at the sessions of the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A., which is being held at Altoona this week.

A gentleman of our neighboring valley while riding his bicycle had the misfortune to fall over an embankment and into the creek. The only injury was to the machine.

SMITH VALLEY.

Mrs. Mary Lynn has the largest field of buckwheat in this neighborhood.

Miss Jones, of Huntingdon, is the guest of her friend, Miss Blanche Wright.

Among the many fields of large corn, we notice that Thomos T. Hoover's corn is the largest.

We are glad to learn that James Forshey, whose health for some time has been poor, is recovering.

Grant Bumgardner and family, of Johnstown, are visiting friends in this vicinity and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Mierley.

Miss Emma Mierley and Miss Julia Chilcote have been elected to teach in Hopewell township. Both are fine ladies, excellent scholars, and successful teachers.

Michael Lynn and his lady friend attended Juniata valley campmeeting on Tuesday. Michael is a fine young man and owns one of the finest rigs in this neighborhood.

Wilson McClain, of Trough Creek valley, who was one of the many who attended Juniata valley campmeeting on Sunday, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wright Saturday and Sunday evenings.

We again hear the hum of the threshing machine. The wheat crop is light, but the oats crop is immense. The many rains during the fore part of the summer caused a large crop of rag weed which seems to be destroying the young clover.

Miss May Dell, of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, who made many friends during her visit here two years ago, is again among us and is the guest of Mrs. Catharine Wright and family. During her stay she will visit friends in Trough Creek valley, Mapleton and Huntingdon.

On Tuesday morning of this week J. Roy Glasgow, of Altoona, and William Jarvis, of Oil City, Illinois, left the Mountain city on wheels and after spending some time in Tyrone, Alexandria and Huntingdon, arrived at the residence of Mrs. Catherine Wright about one o'clock. After remaining a few hours they visited Mr. Glagow's former home, their friends in Cassville and Calvin.

George Baith, a resident of Cassville, died on Monday the 17th inst. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Cornelius chapel the 19th inst. Mr. Baith's family has been seriously afflicted of late. Their daughter, Maggie, after an illness of fourteen months, died a little over a year ago. Decker, who is the only child at home, was not able to attend the funeral.

Juniata Valley Veteran Encampment.

HEADQ'RS JUNIATA VALLEY VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., August 24, '96.

Posts of the Grand Army of tne Republic encampments of the Union Veteran Legion, and other organizations and individuals that purpose attending the Juniata Valley Veteran encampment, should come on the first day, September 7. The campfire of the association will be held on the evening of that day, at which it is desired to have as full an attendance of the members as possible. The next day, Tuesday the 8th, will be veterans' day at the Huntingdon borough centennial celebration, and at 1 o'clock the veteran and military parade will take place, in which all the organizations present in the encampment will participate. Those that cannot get here the first day are urged to come early on the second, so that they may join in the parade. Ample tent accommodations will be provided, with light, fuel, water and straw. Comrades will find every possible arrangement made for their comfort and convenience during the week the encampment will continue. Excursion rates will be given on all the railroads.

MILTON S. LYTLE, President.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Geo. W. Baith, deceased.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Baith, late of Cassville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. J. W. BAITH, Administrator,
8-26-6t. 2910 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate papment.
8-12-6t. H. H. SWOPE, Executor,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

Buying Goods Away From Home.

A few years ago the most prominent retail merchant of Philadelphia said to the writer: Mr. Reed, you sell goods cheaper in Huntingdon than we do in Philadelphia, as our expenses are too heavy here to sell goods cheap. My answer was, I am well aware of the fact but it would be a Herculean task to make our people believe it. We sometimes order a few things for a customer at retail and we always find we pay more for them than we sell the same quality of goods for here. In the large cities rents, living expenses, clerk hire, and all expenses are greater than in the smaller town, and this additional expense requires more profit to meet the same. There is no denying this fact. One of the great expenses attending a retail business in the large cities is the delivery system. Any small package is delivered to the utmost limits of the city. The price to the city customer is the same as it is to you or the customer living away from the city. Did the fact ever occur to your mind that you pay the express on your goods and at the same time help to pay the expense of the delivery of goods to the door of the city customer? Now this is true. You confront us with the fact that we have to pay freight on our goods. That is true, yet the freight on our goods is so small avearging about one-eighth of a cent a yard, so that in a dress pattern, linings, trimmings, and all the freight will only amount to about 2½ to 3 cents for the entire outfit, and on coats and capes to from 3 to 5 cents each. The windy, catchy advertisements have the desired effect, and take in the unwary, who often would rather believe the statement of an entire stranger rather than one in their own community. When we say we are selling in the height of the season ladies' coats, new styles, worth twenty dollars, for ten dollars, we do not want you to believe a word of it, and we want to give you credit for sufficient intelligence not to believe a party in the large cities making such statements. They don't do it and do not try to make yourself believe they do. A party with a little moral infirmity can easily make statements of that character, and while they do not believe them themselves, regard you with little respect for biting at such bait as that. It is difficult to combat dishonest advertising. Buying, as we do, from the best manufacturers and wholesalers and having ample experience and extended acquaintance and knowledge of houses making specialties of certain lines of goods we can and do meet any competition. We do not say all goods can be bought at home, thus helping to build up home interests and enterprise. The above is not written in the spirit of complaining but only to point out a few facts that may escape the notice and attention of some readers. Respectfully,

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,
Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,
Penn St., Huntingdon.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruis, es, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office.
8-5-tf.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., August 26, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—August has five Sundays.

—Peaches are said to be plenty.

—Vacations are drawing to a close.

—The season for killing squirrels opens September 1st.

—John Wanamaker is York county's choice for U. S. senator.

—D. S. Lynn talks to you about school shoes in his new advertisement. Read it.

—Bicycling is now more enjoyable on account of the cool mornings and evenings.

—Lloyd F. Baker spent a couple days of last week at the Walnut Grove camp-meeting.

—Mrs. Maggie DeForest, of Huntingdon, spent yesterday among friends in Mapleton.

—J. E. Dysart has taken up housekeeping in the house of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead's heirs.

—W. A. McCarl, of Altoona, was a visitor among Mapleton friends during the past week.

—Robert Johnson, of Altoona, spent the past week with mother and friends in this vicinity.

—E. D. Brown and wife, of this place, spent last week among friends and relatives in Springfield township.

—Miss Wilda Gillam, of Tyrone, has been enjoying a visit to friends in Mapleton during the past few days.

—Robert Martin, a well known farmer of Walker township, died last Thursday afternoon of consumption.

—Masters Ray and Lloyd Godard, of Huntingdon, are spending a few days with former companions in Mapleton.

—Albert Brown and son, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, spent a few days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Wm. Reed has something to say to you about buying goods away from home in his new advertisement this week.

—The largest tarpon ever caught in Florida was landed by Senator Quay on Monday evening. It weighed 263 pounds.

—The State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America is in session at Altoona. J. L. Hetrick is representing the camp of this place.

—The eleventh annual reunion of the boatmen of the old Pennsylvania canal will be held at the Ninevah Grove, Tuesday, August 25th.

—Next Monday is the last day for paying borough and school taxes in this borough if you want to save the five per cent. discount.

—W. H. Mounts attended the Odd Fellows picnic at Alexandria last Saturday. He reports a large gathering and an enjoyable time.

—Three prospectors, representing different companies, are investigating a vein of magnetic ore in Rays Hill mountain in Bedford county.

—Ed. Fisher, of Johnstown, Juniata county, and Mrs. Annie Cargill, of Altoona, were guests of A. C. Fisher and family a portion of the past week.

—A party that stands for honest money and the chance to earn it is the kind of a party that can count upon the support of all intelligent workingmen.

—T. M. Wood departed Monday evening to visit friends in Illinois and Iowa. He expects to be absent two or three weeks. We wish him an enjoyable trip.

—A Philadelphia newsboy tried smoking as many cigarettes as he could in half an hour. He reached the twentieth one when he took sick and died the same evening.

—The Republican congressional conference of the Twentieth district failed to convene at Bedford last week and another attempt to organize will be made at Tyrone to-day.

—Employees of the Altoona car shops now work five days a week of eight hours each. The reduction went into effect Monday of last week and effects about 5,000 workingmen.

—Some fine strings of bass have been brought to town during the past week. This is the first time during the bass season the river has been in good condition for bass fishing.

—Word was received at this place this morning that Robert Hughes, son of the late David Hughes, died last night at Julian, Centre county. We are without further particulars.

—All members of W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A., are requested to be present at the regular meeting next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock as business of importance will be transacted.

—The manager of the Huntingdon base ball club has arranged to have the Chicago National League club play with the Huntingdon club on Sept. 8th, the first day of the centennial.

—W. F. Eyster, a prominent gentleman of Chambersburg, was murdered recently by desperadoes in Lincoln, Neb., whose motive, it is supposed, was robbery. A number of arrests have been made.

—442 tickets were sold at this station for the recent Juniata Valley camp-meeting, an increase of 236 over last year, when but 186 were sold. There was an increase at Mill Creek also, over last year's sales.

—The boiler of the cider press and grist mill of J. C. Holmes, near Williamsport, blew up, wrecked the building completely and threw Walter Holmes 100 feet into a corn field. He was severely scalded and may have internal injuries.

—A bush meeting will be held by the Methodists at Broad Top City, beginning on Thursday evening, August 27, and continuing until Sunday evening, August 30th. A corps of able preachers has been secured. The public are cordially invited.

—The three pickpockets arrested in Harrisburg on the day that several citizens of Huntingdon were robbed of comfortable sums of money, were liberated. There was no evidence against any one of the three that would be considered sufficient to further detain them.

—The dwelling house of Miles Chilcote in Smith valley was damaged by fire on Tuesday of last week. The flames originated from the stove pipe but prompt action from the threshers who were working there that day extinguished the flames and prevented the total destruction of the house.

—George D. Brumbaugh, postmaster at Shy Beaver, this county, while reaching down to pick up a piece of board on Saturday evening last was bitten on his third finger by a large copperhead snake. The bite caused him much uneasiness, but at this writing he is reported to be getting along nicely.

—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reunion of old soldiers in Harrisburg, Sept. 24 and 25. Governor Hastings and Adjutant General Stewart are on the program. One of the features will be an ox roast. It is expected that all the Grand Army of the Republic posts in Central Pennsylvania will be represented.

—A probably disastrous disease seems to be spreading among the cattle in Centre county. They first become lame and their limbs begin to swell, which gradually extends over the whole body and finally results in death. Several have died in Rush township during the past week and quite a number are reported to have the disease.

—Fifteen persons bought tickets at this station Monday morning for the Granger's picnic at Williams Grove. Among the number were Henry Stever, Walter Stever, Miles Taylor, J. N. McClain and wife, Oliver Curfman and J. N. Horton. We did not learn the names of the ladies in the party. The ITEM wishes them a pleasant outing.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—Two deaths occurred at the State Reformatory at Huntingdon last week. Robert Miller, a colored boy, aged about 16 years, died on Wednesday evening of typhoid pneumonia. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning Charles Logan, aged 18 years, died of hemorrhages of the lungs. Both boys were received from Philadelphia last February.

—A new law in this State provides that all typewriting, heretofore executed, and all that may hereafter be done, for any purpose whatever, shall have the same legal force and effect as an ordinary writing, and that the word "writing" occurring in the laws of the State shall be held to include typewriting. This is the first State that has thus legalized the work of the typewriter.

—Tillie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Boring, died yesterday at 11.10 o'clock A. M., of cholera infantum. The child was aged 11 months and 13 days and was quite a comfort to its parents. We extend them sympathy. The remains will be interred at Mountain View cemetery to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. B. J. Hummel.

—A new fast freight, known in railroad circles as "P G 3," was put into service on the Middle division on Tuesday morning of last week. It is designed to expedite the transit of quick delivery goods, and judging from its initial run, it will be a fixture. It left the Harrisburg yards at 5.30 and at 9.30 had reached Tyrone, 117.4 miles away. This was an average of about 29½ miles an hour.

—Mrs. Miles Quarry, an estimable lady of Hare's valley, was given a surprise party on the 15th inst., the occasion being the anniversary of her birth. Between sixty and seventy of her neighbors and friends assembled during her temporary absence and when she was brought face to face with them she was compelled to acknowledge that they had outwitted her. It was a delightful party and all wish many returns of the happy event.

—Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul *Volks Zeitung*. I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—John Gould was convicted at Lancaster on Friday of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Jas. U. McNamara, an ex-Catholic priest. McNamara delivered a religious lecture at Marietta, and Gould, taking offense at what he said, followed him and hurled a stone through a car window, the missile striking the ex-priest on the head and inflicting a dangerous wound. The court sentenced Gould to pay $500 fine and undergo an imprisonment of three years.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Juniata Valley campmeeting it was decided that hereafter the association would itself attend to the erecting of kitchens and see that all kitchens were uniform. Another departure concerns the renting of tents. Heretofore upper and lower tents have been rented separately, the rent of a lower tent being $7 and an upper tent $2. It was decided that hereafter these would be rented as one tent, and the price for both, an upper and a lower tent, would be $9.

—Ten years ago a birthday party was given Mrs. Mary Smith, of Trough Creek valley, at which time she had attained the age of seventy years. None of her numerous progeny had the least idea that she would see another decade pass and since that time one son, Dr. J. M. Smith, of Tyrone, and one daughter, Mrs. W. T. Chilcott, of Mankato, Kansas, have joined the great majority. Mrs. Smith, however, enjoys excellent health for one of her years and last Saturday one hundred and twenty-three of her descendants assembled at the old homestead to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of her birth. A feast was spread beneath the boughs of the old orchard to which all did justice. Five generations were represented at the table. It was an occasion long to be remembered and while it is improbable that this venerable lady may be spared for another decade, yet her many friends would rejoice if the Master should see fit to so prolong her days.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

David L. Fitzgerald and Nancy L. Johnston, Manor Hill.

A. J. Packard and Laura Kinney, Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa.

W. Bruce Pyles and Catharine M. Hazzard, Huntingdon.

Samuel S. Beaver, Marklesburg, and Maggie V. Manspeaker, Martinsburg, W. Va.

John N. McCormick and Margaret Brunette, Huntingdon.

Augustus Harr and Cora Ewing, Tyrone.

Landis Irvin and Lizzie Borst, Barree, Porter township.

Miles N. Kephart and Lola C. Albright, Smithfield township.

Harry W. Noble, Cromwell township, and Ida May Prim, Rockhill.

Marshall L. Hess and Ida M. Sweet, Dudley.

James E. McDonald.

James Elmer McDonald, whose illness had been noted in these columns, died at his home in this place at 8.40 o'clock, Wednesday morning, August 19th, of consumption, after an illness of nearly nine months duration.

Mr. McDonald was born in Huntingdon county, near Aughwick Mills, May 25, 1846, hence at his death was aged 50 years, 2 months and 25 days. Though a young man at the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Co. I, 20th Regt. Pa. Cav., and served 1 year and 21 days, being discharged at Cumberland, Md., May 14, 1865.

After the war he married Miss Marilla Elizabeth Moore, of Huntingdon, who died June 20, 1874. To them were born three sons—Samuel, John and Russell—all of whom reside in this vicinity. In 1878 he married Miss Maggie Hooper, who with three sons and three daughters survive him. In 1879 Mr. McDonald was converted at a protracted meeting held in the M. E. church and he united with that congregation. He was a good man, trustworthy and thoroughly reliable. For many years he served as foreman for Swope & Gayton and for the three years prior to his illness held a similar position with the Speer White Sand Company. During his illness he exhibited the utmost patience and died in the triumphs of faith.

The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery Friday afternoon, services, conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton, being held at the house. To the bereaved friends we extend sympathy.

Democratic County Convention.

The democratic county convention held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Huntingdon, yesterday nominated the following ticket: Assembly, R. S. Seeds, B. F. Price; prothonotary, James X. Kegereis; register and recorder, H. C. Rohm; county treasurer, James G. Gilliland; district attorney, H. W. Petriken; county commissioners, Jackson L. Grove, Peter Kean; director of the poor, F. H. Madden; county auditors, Bruce P. Steel, R. A. Ramsey.

Jno. M. Starr, Alex. Denny and Jno. B. Kean were elected congressional conferees and Frank O'Connor, M. McAteer and John Hess were elected senatorial conferees to name candidates if deemed advisable. A motion was made and adopted that the conferees be instructed to vote for no man who does not endorse the Chicago platform.

The convention enthusiastically endorsed the Chicago nominees and platform, and especially the free coinage plank. W. M. Henderson was re-elected county chairman.

Over a Twenty Foot Embankment.

W. B. Simpson, Esq., and Miss Margaret Speer, of this place, were enjoying a ride on their bicycles along the road leading from Mill Creek to Mapleton Monday, and when near the Juniata sand works Miss Speer met with an accident that might have been attended with fatal results. On account of some obstruction in the road at a dangerous point she was thrown headlong from her wheel and precipitated over a twenty-foot embankment. The young lady was rudely tossed about on the rugged surface and it was only by Providential interference that she escaped as luckily as she did. As it was, however, she suffered a sprain to her right elbow, or perhaps it may have been severely wrenched, her one leg was bruised and there was a bruise on her forehead. The young lady's friends rejoice in the fact that the accident was not more serious.—*Monitor.*

Removed after Thirty-two Years.

On Thursday of last week Enos Bloom, of New Millport, came to town and had Doctors Burchfield and Murray remove from his right leg a bullet that had been there thirty-two years last May. Mr. Bloom showed us the missile which is pronounced by veterans a grape shot and weighs one ounce. He received the shot at the battle of the Wilderness, and for 32 years has suffered from the irritation that it has given. He was a member of Col. E. A. Irwins' First Pennsylvania Rifles, Co. K, and carries another ball in the same leg which surgeons have been unable to extract. The one taken out was imbedded in the flesh at least one foot below the spot where it first entered the leg.—Clearfield *Journal.*

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Feed

Your nerves upon rich, red blood and you will not be nervous. Blood is made rich and pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

A Perforated Bullet.

A new bullet, for which great destructive power is claimed, has just been finished by an inventor at Anderson, Ind., says an exchange. The bullet has a hole one-eighth of an inch in diametor extending nearly through its whole length. This chamber, the inventor says, gathers air under strong pressure, caused by the rapid flight of the bullet, and the air expanding when the ball comes in contact with anything, causes an explosion of great destructive force. Whatever may be the principle, the projectile is said to have shown remarkable results. Inch boards, which would be simply pierced by an ordinary solid bullet of same caliber, are splintered and torn with great violence by this missile.

John H. Thomson, of New Bedford, Mass., died in Cambridgeport the other day at the age of seventy-two. He was one of the oldest authorities on conchology in this country, and was a member and correspondent of many scientific and zoological societies in this country and Europe, including the Zoological Society of London. He had served in the New Bedford City Council.

In removing a quantity of old rubbish from the top of the central tower of the Baltimore City Jail two of the inmates discovered a human skull. It was that of a man and one side was partially crushed. How the skull found its way into the tower is a mystery.

WOMEN WANT TO KNOW.

TO WHOM CAN THEY TELL THEIR TROUBLES?

A Woman Answers "To Me"—Anxious Inquirers Intelligently Answered—Thousands of Grateful Letters.

Women regard it as a blessing that they can talk to a woman who fully understands their every ailment, and thus avoid the examinations, experiments and theories of incompetent physicians, whose sex deprives them of knowing by experience. The endless confidence placed in Mrs. Pinkham by American women, prompts them to seek her advice constantly.

Female diseases yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. Inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, ovarian troubles, spinal weakness and kidney complaints, all have their symptoms, and should be "nipped in the bud." Bearing-down pains, backache, headache, nervousness, pains in groins, lassitude, whites, irregularities, dread of impending evil, blues, sleeplessness, faintness, etc.

Here is testimony right to the point:

"The doctors told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed, I could not live. I had falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb.

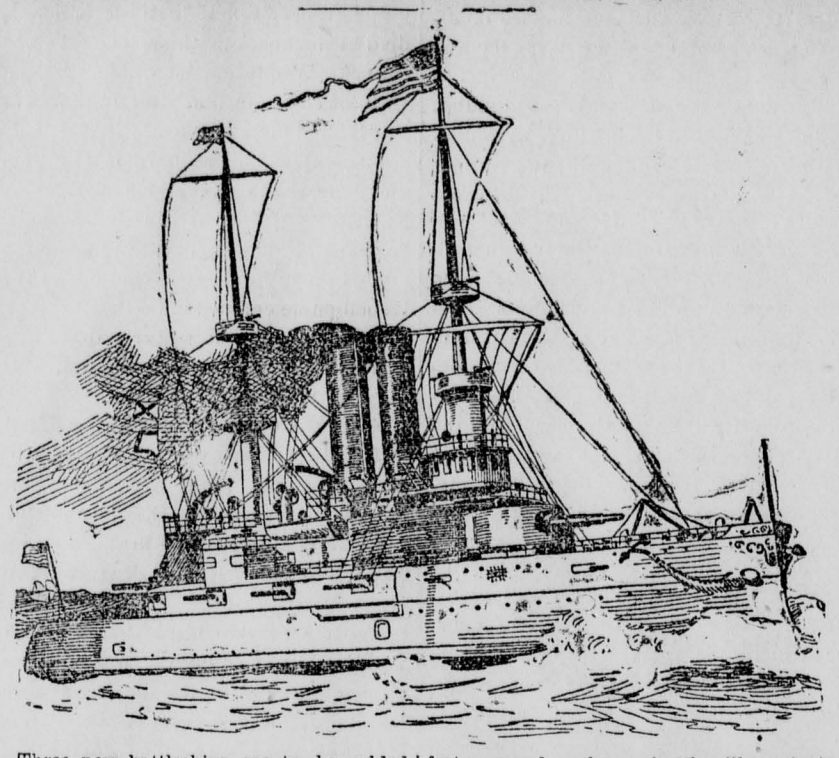
"I was in constant misery all the time; my back ached; I was always tired. It was impossible for me to walk far or stand long at a time. I was surely a wreck. I decided that I would give your Compound and Sanative Wash a trial.

"I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of Sanative Wash, and I am now almost well. I am stouter and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My friends and neighbors and the doctors are surprised at my rapid improvement. I have told them all what I have been taking."
—MRS. ANNETTA BICKMEIER, Bellaire, Belmont Co., O.

N Y N U—35

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS AS THEY WILL APPEAR AT SEA.



Three new battleships are to be added soon to Uncle Sam's Navy. It is impossible to say now just what their names will be, and until they shall have been christened they will be known as No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9. In their general lines these three monsters of the seas will be very much the same. Each will cost about the same sum—the limit of the appropriation for the trio is $3,750,000—and their elements may be described thus: Length on water line, 368 feet; beam, 72 feet 2.5 inches; normal displacement, 11,525 tons; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches; speed, 16 knots; coal supply, 800 tons, and total bunker capacity, 1200 tons. The big guns to be used in these ships are no toys. Forty feet long and four feet in diameter at their thickest part, they will fire a shell of tempered steel 1100 pounds in weight, impelled by 550 pounds of powder. Leaving the mouth of the gun with a velocity of 2100 feet a second, such a projectile will penetrate twenty-three inches of steel 1500 yards distance. The range of the shot from one of these guns is twelve miles or more. These ships will be protected from the shot of the enemy in every conceivable way. A belt of Harveyized steel 16.5 inches in thickness at its maximum will protect the water line. Within this box of strong steel and below many feet of coal will be stationed two sets of triple-expansion engines, one on each shaft, in separate compartments. A complete belt of corn pith cellulose will be worked in from stem to stern to further protect the sides of the ship. To add to the safety given the craft by its watertight compartments each ship will have a double bottom reaching from the keel up to the lower edge of the water line, honeycombed with minute subdivisions. The ship will be lighted by electricity and ventilated by natural and fan draught.

BATTLED WITH BURGLARS

Terrific Fight in the Moonlight With Desperate Robbers.

A BRAVE POSTMASTER KILLED.

A Midnight Raid in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.---An Attempt to Loot the Postoffice and Store Results in a Battle With Rifles and Revolvers---W. B. Adams Murdered---Two Burglars Shot.

BEDFORD, N. Y., August 22.—The people of this village, which is in Westchester County, forty miles from New York City, on the Harlem Railroad, were thrown into a state of great excitement early Thursday morning by the news that an attempt had been made to rob the firm of Walker B. Adams & Son, the principal store of the place, that the owner of the store and his son had been shot in defending their property, and that two of the burglars had been wounded and captured. Walker B. Adams, who was shot in the attack, died at 12.52 o'clock next morning.

The store, which also contains the postoffice, has several times been entered by burglars, and a system of burglar alarms was arranged recently, connecting it with Walker B. Adams's residence, about 300 yards away. The son, William Adams, was about to enter the house on his return from a church festival, and found that the burglar alarm had just sounded. The father took a shotgun and a revolver, and the son a Winchester rifle and revolver, and started toward the store.

Mr. Adams, Sr., went toward the rear of the store, and the son approached from the front. William saw a man standing near the entrance, evidently a lookout. William covered him with the rifle, and made him slowly walk out of the shadow. At that moment there came a shot from the rear of the building, and then a general fusillade. William saw a man on the railroad tracks, and called on him to halt, but as he did not he swung about and fired at him. The man disappeared.

At this juncture the man William had in custody exclaimed that he had been shot in the hand. This was evidently a bullet fired by one of the burglars behind the store. Young Adams made the man walk toward the depot, where Benjamin Schenck, the village blacksmith, and W. H. Reynolds, who had run from their houses on hearing the firing, secured the prisoner after a hard struggle.

When William returned toward the store he saw a man hurrying toward the road, flourishing a pistol. Young Adams swung the rifle to his shoulder and fired. The man fell on his side in the road, the pistol shooting into the air.

By this time the entire village was aroused. The man shot by William raised himself and fired another shot at the young man, hitting him in the back. Owing to a vest buckle, the bullet did not penetrate the flesh, but the bruise is a bad one. Villagers rushed in and made the man on the tracks, the one shot by William, a prisoner. The heavy bullet had passed through the left wrist and into his side.

A few yards beyond where the first man wounded had fallen, the body of Walker B. Adams was found. He had been shot in the forehead over the left eye, and was unconscious. He was carried home, where he died. His revolver showed that he had only fired one shot. In the excitement over the finding of Mr. Adams, the captors of the first man seen by William allowed him to escaped.

At daybreak the other man at whom William had fired was found lying beside a rail fence in a meadow, to which he had crawled. He was wounded in the left lung, and had suffered several hemorrhages. He and his wounded chum were sent to Mount Kisco, the nearest village having a lockup. There they were attended by a doctor, who said that both were without doubt mortally wounded.

In the morning four Smith & Wesson revolvers of fine make were found in the roadway, also two satchels, containing various burglars' tools, comprising drills, files, monkey wrench, force plate, dark lantern, stick of dynamite, head of heavy sledge hammer and some small but powerful wedges. The man who escaped after being left by William in the custody of Schenck and Reynolds is supposed to have made his way toward Ridgefield, Conn.

Walter B. Adams was about fifty years of age and one of the town's most respected citizens. He has repeatedly been elected town clerk.

The fourth burglar made good his escape without anyone seeing him. Apparently he did not figure in the fight in any way.

One of the Bedford burglars shot by William Adams proves to be John Clare, or John Gilmour, a desperate and accomplished burglar, who has been operating a bicycle store under another name in Brooklyn. The other men are his partners, John Byrnes and Peter James.

TO BE THE NATION'S GUEST.

Official Programme for the Entertainment of Li Hung Chang.

The following programme for the entertainment of the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was announced by the Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont: "Earl Li Hung Chang, Special Ambassador from the Emperor of China, will arrive in New York by the steamship St. Louis. Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, who has been designated by the President to act as his representative, will meet him on his arrival and escort him with a detachment of the 6th Regiment, United States Cavalry, to the Waldorf Hotel, New York City, where he will remain during his stay in New York as the guest of the Nation.

The President of the United States, who is to be in the city as the guest of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, will receive the Special Ambassador at Mr. Whitney's residence on the day following his arrival.

On Sunday a visit will be made to General Grant's tomb at Riverside. Monday will be spent in a trip to the Military Academy at West Point by the United States steamship Dolphin and a sail under the Brooklyn Bridge and up the East River. On Tuesday the party will be entertained at luncheon by representative business men of New York. Wednesday will be occupied by a visit to Brooklyn and in the evening the Viceroy will be tendered a review by the Seventh Regiment, in its armory. On Thursday the party will go to Philadelphia, and Friday and Saturday will be spent in Washington, and Sunday at Niagara Falls, where the Viceroy will be met by representatives of the Canadian Government, who will escort him to Vancouver, from which port he will sail for home.

GOLD STANDARD KENTUCKIANS.

A Largely Attended State Convention Meets in Louisville.

The Kentucky Gold Standard Democratic Convention held in Music Hall, Louisville, was well attended, 877 delegates being present. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor James R. Hindman was elected Temporary Chairman, and then there was a loud demand for ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, who sat on the stage with his wife. He came forward and addressed the convention at considerable length.

Judge Quincy Ward, of Paris, was chosen Permanent Chairman. A. J. Carroll, of Louisville; ex-Governor Buckner, W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington, and W. F. Browder, of Russellville, were chosen as delegates from the State-at-large to Indianapolis. The roll call showed that 114 out of the 119 counties were present in the convention. R. T. Tyler, of Paducah, and Judge J. Quincy Ward, of Paris, were named as electors-at-large.

On motion of Colonel Breckinridge the delegates to Indianapolis were instructed to vote for ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner for Vice-President as long as they deemed it advisable. Senator Lindsay sent a letter regretting that illness kept him away.

Calling in Mortgages.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, which lends money on bond and mortgage for church building purposes, called in all its mortgages, giving as its reason the fear of the effect of a free silver victory next November.

Three Burned to Death.

John Felbach and his two daughters, Tillie and Hattie, ten and fifteen years old respectively, were burned to death in the destruction of the family residence in Watertown, South Dakota.

THE LABOR WOLRD.

Cleveland (Ohio) teamsters recently organized.

Fall River (Mass.) union spinners do not work overtime.

San Francisco (Cal.) shoeworkers have formed a union.

San Francisco (Cal.) garment workers are battling against sweaters.

Troy (N. Y.) barbers want the Board of Health to suppress nickle shops.

Union sailors complain of dull times in New York and other Atlantic ports.

Brotherhood Carpenters' Union gained 5500 members the last three months.

Washington union bricklayers who do not parade on a Labor Day are fined $4.

Union stage employes will not handle imported scenery after January 1, 1897.

Wages of union sailors on the Atlantic Coast range from $18 to $22 a month.

Notice of reduction of wages in Paterson (N. J.) silk factories have been given.

Longshoremen will hold an international convention in England in September.

English factory inspectors threaten to strike for higher pay and more power.

Cincinnati United Hebrew Charities will establish a labor bureau and a broom factory.

The Indiana Bicycle Works, of Indianapolis, employing 1500 hands, closed down indefinitely.

It was decided that there should be no parade in New York City or Brooklyn on Labor Day.

The Johnson Steel Works, at Lorain, Ohio, have closed down and 800 workmen are thrown out of employment. Lack of orders is said to be the cause.

The German Society of Public Hygiene is up in arms against the practice of compelling shop girls to stand all day long. In some Berlin stores they are compelled to stand from fourteen to sixteen hours.

The manufacture of silk goods in Switzerland is in a very prosperous condition, and is attracting many laborers from the cotton manufactories, which are unable to pay the same wages, owing to foreign competition.

The recent great strike in St. Petersburg, in which 80,000 laborers were involved, called attention to the fact that many Russian manufacturers compel their employes to work seventeen hours a day for only twenty-five cents.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers has brought suit on behalf of operators along the Union Pacific Railroad, against the receivers of the railway, alleging reduction of wages against orders of the court and making other charges.

Seventeen cents is the price paid per dozen coats for making five button-holes and sewing on four buttons to each coat by some London tailors. The work has to be done by hand, and it takes a competent woman twelve hours to earn the seventeen cents.

A report just issued by the United States Commissioner of Labor shows that there have been thirty-six strikes in Detroit, Mich., in the last ten years. Ten of these occurred in 1887, two in 1888, five in 1889, three in 1890 and 1892, five in 1891 and four each in 1893 and 1894. The report shows that about half the strikes were successful.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Kaiser William, of Germany, has never been crowned.

Prince Maximilian, of Saxony, has been ordained a priest.

Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader, is devoting himself to literary labors.

The King and Queen of Siam have sent their two sons to England to be educated.

Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, expects to devote three months to his American tour.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and Hungary, recently celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday.

Harriet Beecher Stowe left only $42,000, while the estate of Eugene Field amounts to merely $10,000.

The real name of Jules Verne is Olchewitz. He is a native of Warsaw, and lives at Amiens, in France.

Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, was installed at Dover as the 151st Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Herbert Spencer is hard at work, at seventy-six, on the third volume of his comprehensive "Principles of Sociology."

It is reported as a fact in London that the Crown Prince of Italy is engaged to be married to Princess Helene, of Montenegro.

King Menelik, of Abyssinia, has commissioned a Belgian engineer to erect a telegraph and telephone system in his realm.

The question is under consideration in France of conferring the grand cross of the Legion of Honor upon President Kruger and General Joubert, of the Transvaal.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American branch of the Red Cross Society, started on her return to the United States, her mission of distributing relief to the Armenian sufferers having been ended.

Professor F. Nicholas Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," died at Portland, Me., suddenly, aged eighty-eight. He was staying with George A. Thomas, having come on from Baltimore three weeks before.

Dr. Grace N. Kimball, of Bangor, Me., who is now in charge of the relief work in Armenia, and has gained the honorary title of "the heroine of Van," has been chosen Assistant Physician of Vassar College, and will enter upon her duties in January.

The new Premier of Canada, Wilfried Laurier, is a finely educated French Canadian. As a party leader he is eloquent, magnetic and endowed with great popularity. Now, nearly fifty-six years old, he is described as slender in person, active and handsome.

The King and Queen of Greece live in very simple style, cheerfully adapting their expenses to the rather impecunious condition of the country, and His Majesty, it is said, has more than once availed himself of a public vehicle when he has wanted to run down to the port of Athens.

The call of an insanity specialist to attend the Czar of Russia speaks badly for the length of the latter's reign. As the Imperial malady is ascribed to fright over renewed nihilist intrigues, the regicide cabal will be likely to do all it can to increase the Czar's apprehension and drive him off the throne.

POSSESSES A PATCHED CUTICLE

Michigan Young Woman Receives 168 Contributions From Friends.

A few days ago at St. Joseph, Mich., twenty members of the Maccabees contributed sixty pieces of cuticle to be grafted on Miss Minnie Rupp, who was burned on July 4. The operation was successful, and afterward at Coloma twenty-eight more Maccabees contributed 108 pieces, which completely covers the burned place. The skin grafting has attracted much attention, and physicians from all over that part of the State witnessed the operation, which was performed by Dr. Wilson.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Dowd has made nine home run hits for St. Louis this season.

Duffy has been playing second base for Boston in good style.

The Louisvilles have had thirty-two men under contract this season.

Clark, of New York, is not the effective pitcher this year that he was last.

The entire infield of the New York team is made up of captains and former captains.

The average age of National League ball players at present is about twenty-seven.

Klobedanz, Fall River's best pitcher, has been released to Boston for a consideration of $1200.

Pfeffer, of Chicago, is accepting more chances at second than any baseman in the League.

Eight of the Baltimore players have a batting average of over .300. Jennings leads with .411.

The new man, McAllister, is playing right field for Cleveland because Blake is disabled by a bad hand.

Ely, of Pittsburg, has made twenty-two sacrifice hits this year. He holds the record in this respect.

Quinn, now of Baltimore, has been with nine champion teams, and bids fair to end his professional career with one.

Brooklyn's cup of sorrow is full to overflowing. For the first time in years the series has been lost to the hated New Yorks.

Beckley is setting a hot pace for the other New York players to follow. He has at one bound become a big favorite in Gotham.

The veteran pitchers of the League are winning the majority of games this season. The youngsters have not panned out so well.

Pittsburg goes right on its winning way without J. Beckley. Davis, released by New York, seems to fit in the Pittsburg team all right.

The Cincinnatis, August 11 received their first shut-out of the season. Every League team has now had a taste of the whitewash brush.

Payne and Harper seem to be panning out as Brooklyn's successful pitchers. Kennedy has been anything but a pitching star this season.

These are hot times in the Naugatuck Valley League in Connecticut. At Winstead one night recently Umpire Tim Flood was actually burned in effigy.

Up to the 10th of August Dwyer, of Cincinnati, had won twenty-one games out of twenty-four pitched—a percentage of .875. He leads the League twirlers.

Pitcher Rusie, through his attorney, has made a new appeal to the National Board for release from reservation. He issued a pamphlet stating his side of the case.

McJames, the eighteen-year-old twirler of Washington, has made great improvement since the opening of the season. His first game found him an easy mark, but lately his balls have become more puzzling.

Taylor, of Philadelphia; Kennedy, of Brooklyn; Hawley, of the Pittsburg; McMahon, of the Baltimore, and Breitenstein, of St. Louis, are seasoned major League pitcher, whose work hasn't reached expectations thus far this season.

Manager Hanlon has flatly refused to even consider a $5000 offer for McGraw. He says he wants to strengthen not weaken the Baltimore team and that money is no object when it comes to a question of needful players. That's the proper spirit.

The word "Giant" was applied to the New York team when all the players were large men excepting Welch. The present team comes nearer to redeeming the name, physically, than any which has represented New York since the name was invented.

A Cleveland judge refused to dissolve the injunction restraining League umpires from putting Tebeau, of Cleveland, out of games until he paid the $200 fine imposed for rowdy playing. Ever since that Tebeau trouble the Cleveland team has not been playing the same kind of game. It would have been infinitely better all around had President Robison paid that fine of $200 under protest.

CYCLING NOTES.

For comfort the front tire should be considerably softer than the rear one.

The proportion of women riders in France is one in twenty or 8000 in the whole country.

The bicycle has reached the Soudan in Africa; at last accounts there were two in use there.

Liege, Belgium, is the birthplace of a sporting paper printed in French, named Le Sprint. It devotes most of its columns to cycle notes.

In Strasbourg there is a family consisting of twenty-six persons, all of whom cycle. The eldest is sixty-two years old, and the youngest six.

A pneumatic grip is one of the latest contrivances to make the trip more enjoyable. Grips provided with a ball joint are also being introduced.

Bicyclists are loud in praise of the presence of mind of the young man who hitched a life-preserver to his wheel when the excursion steamer broke down.

In proportion to the number engaged in it cycling is by no means a dangerous pastime. Only two per cent. of highway accidents in Great Britain come from bicycles.

The Argentine Republic has passed a law forbidding women to ride bicycles in public. The law was framed to protect the interests of the owners of public vehicles.

Riders should never allow the adjusting cone of the head of the wheel to become loose, as continued jolting will thus weaken that part of the wheel which bears the greatest strain.

Mrs. A. E. Rinehart, an enthusiastic bicyclist of Denver, Col., who recently rode ten centuries in ten consecutive days, has just finished a ride of 204 miles in seventeen hours and thirty-five minutes.

A German engineer named Kramer advises bicycle riders in regard to precautions against lightning. In a forest, he says, there is no danger, and they may proceed safely; but in a plain or near water it is safe to get off the wheel and place it sideways on the ground.

It is claimed for cycling that it does away with heavy or embittered hearts. It is wonderful what effect the mind has upon the body, especially upon a long and tiring ride. The body is wearied and the rider anxiously watches for each mile stone that seems so unusually far apart.

A conservative manufacturer said the other day that in his opinion the output of 1897 wheels would be about two-thirds that of 1896. He estimated that the overproduction this year amounted to considerably more than a third, and that the losses in many cases were very severe.

Preposterous as it may seem to warn cyclists against the danger of riding over squirrels in Central Park, New York City, it is none the less a real one. Several riders have reported narrow escapes from such an accident, and it is not so long since a man out in New Jersey did actually pick up a wild squirrel in the spokes of his front wheel and break its back before he could stop.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

34

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.25 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	22,689
Condensed milk, gals.....	188
Cream, gals.....	978

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras.....	₱ —	@	₱ 16
Firsts.....	14	@	15
Thirds to seconds.....	11½	@	13½
State—Fancy.....	14½	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	14	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery.....	10	@	12
Western Dairy.....	9	@	12
Factory, firsts.....	10¼	@	10½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	8¼	@	8⅝
Full cream, good to prime..	6½	@	7½
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	2	@	3
Part skims, choice.....	5½	@	6
Full skims.....	1	@	1½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh.....	14	@	14½
Jersey—Fancy.....	15	@	16
Western—Prime to choice....	12	@	13
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.....	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	₱ 1 12½	@	₱ 1 15
Medium, 1895, choice.....	97½	@	1 00
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 05
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 20	@	1 25
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	1 62½	@	1 65
Green peas, bbls.....	70	@	72½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Blackberries, ₱ qt.....	4	@	8
Plums, ₱ basket..	15	@	35
Peaches, Md., ₱ basket.....	65	@	1 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100.....	6 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl..... ..	1 50	@	3 50
Gooseberries, ₱ qt.....	3	@	5
Huckleberries, ₱ qt..... .	5	@	9
Apples, fancy, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Clapp's Favorite, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ case.....	1 50	@	2 00

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3	@	5
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6½	@	7
Common to prime.....	3	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet, ₱ basket.....	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100.....	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
₱ Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Squash, nearly, ₱ bbl.....	40	@	60
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	5	@	40
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches.....	—	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.....	60	@	75
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	10	@	40
Green peas, ₱ bag.....	50	@	2 00
Lima beans, ₱ bag.....	50	@	75
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches.....	—	@	75
Lettuce, ₱ doz.....	35	@	40
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	40	@	75
Cucumbers, L. I. ₱ 100.....	30	@	40
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 00
Green corn, ₱ 100.....	25	@	75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	75	@	85
Clover mixed.....	67½	@	75
Straw—Long rye.....	90	@	95
Oat.....	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	50	@	67
Geese, ₱ pair.....	75	@	25
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	11
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	10	@	14
Western, light weight.....	7	@	9
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	12	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb.....	12	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 00	@	1 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents.....	3 60	@	3 65
Spring Patents.....	3 40	@	3 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	66¼	@	66½
September.....	—	@	62½
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	28½
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	25
Ungraded White.....	18	@	30
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	38	@	39
Barley—Feeding.....	32	@	33
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam..... ..	—	@	3.50c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	7¾
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	6	@	10
Country dressed.....	5	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 25	@	3 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 25	@	6 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 60	@	4 00
Dressed.....	4½	@	6½

Newsy Gleanings

The South has 2,500,000 cotton spindles.

Charleston, S. C., will suppress yelling hucksters.

Cook County, Illinois (Chicago), has 3121 physicians.

Spain is said to be piling up a big claim for damages against this country.

Five thousand Japanese have recently been brought from Japan to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Enormous quantities of codfish are being taken on the southwest coast of Newfoundland.

The corner stone of Rhode Island's new State House will be laid on Thursday, October 15, 1896.

The Japanse Diet voted at its last session $45,000,000 for the construction of railroads, telegraphs and cables.

Bridgeport, Conn., has a gas war on hand. One of the rival companies is supplying its customers at twenty-five cents a thousand feet.

Ophthalmia is the latest complaint developed at the gold fields of Western Australia. Poisonous flies are said to have been the cause of the outbreak.

A prospector who, with a companion, bought a claim at Goler on the Mojave desert in California for $80 found a few days afterward a $614 gold nugget in it.

August Schultze, of New York City, invented a new process for tanning. Leather men laughed at him for years, but he finally found a purchaser. The patents now bring in $750,000 a year in royalties.

The Rev. William Messe, of De Kalb County, Ind., has during his long life married more than 1500 couples. Recently, at his expressed wish, all the couples still living, to number of more than 1000, decided to hold a reunion.

The Mayor of Perth Amboy, N. J., revoked the permit granted to the Mormons to hold open air meetings on the streets, on the ground that the principles of the sect are incompatible with morality and good citizenship.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Great Trial."

TEXT: "We have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."—I John ii., 1.

Standing in a court room, you say to yourself: "At this bar crime has often been arraigned; at this witness stand the oath has often been taken; at this jurors' bench the verdict has been rendered; at this judge's desk sentence has been pronounced." But I have to tell you to-day of a trial higher than any Oyer and Terminer or Circuit or Supreme or Chancery. It is the trial of every Christian man for the life of his soul. This trial is different from any other in the fact that it is both civil and criminal.

The issues at stake are tremendous, and I shall in my sermon show you, first, what are the grounds of complaint; then, who are the witnesses in the cause, and lastly, who are the advocates.

When a trial is called on the first thing is to have the indictment read. Stand up then, O, Christian man, and hear the indictment of the court of high heaven against thy soul. It is an indictment of ten counts, for thou hast directly or indirectly broken all the ten commandments. You know how it thundered on Sinai and when God came down how the mountain rocked and the smoke ascended as from a smoldering furnace, and the darkness gathered thick, and the loud, deep trumpet uttered the words: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die!" Are you guilty, or not guilty? Do not put in a negative plea too quick, for I have to announce that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. There is none that doeth good; no, not one. Whosoever shall keep the whole law, yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Do not, therefore, be too hasty in pronouncing yourself not guilty.

The lawsuit befcre us also charges you with the breaking of a solemn contract. Many a time did we promise to be the Lord's. We got down on our knees and said: "O, Lord, I am Thine now and forever." Did you keep the promise? Have you stood up to the contract? Have you not sometimes faltered when you ought to have been true? Have you not been proud when you ought to have been humble? Have you not played the coward when you ought to have been the hero? I charge it upon you and I charge it upon myself—we have broken the contract.

Still further; this lawsuit claims damages at your hands. The greatest slander on the the Christian religion is an inconsistent professor. The Bible says religion is one thing; we, by our inconsistency, say religion is some other thing, and what is more deplorable about it is that people can see faults in others while they can not see any in themselves. If you shall at any time find some miserable old gossip, with imperfections from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, a perfect blotch of sin herself, she will go tattling, tattling, tattling, all the years of her life about the inconsistencies of others, having no idea that she is inconsistent herself. God save the world from the gossip, female and male! I think the males are the worst!

Now you have heard the indictment read. Are you ready to plead guilty or not guilty? Perhaps you are not ready yet to plead. Then the trial will go on. The witnesses will be called, and we shall have the matter decided. In the name of God I now make proclamation: Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! whoever hath anything to offer in this trial in which God is the plaintiff and the Christian soul the defendant, let him now step forth and give testimony in this solemn trial.

The first witness I call upon the stand in behalf of the prosecution is the world—all critical and observant of Christian character. You know that there are people around you who perpetually banquet on the frailties of God's children. You may know, if you have lived in the country, that a crow cares for nothing so much as carrion. There are those who imagine that out of the faults of Christians they can make a bridge of boats across the stream of death, and they are going to try it; but, alas for the mistake! When they get mid-stream away will go the bridge and down will go their souls to perdition. O world of the greedy eye and the hard heart, come on the stand now and testify in behalf of the prosecution against this Christian soul on trial. What do you know about this Christian man? "Oh," says the world, "I know a great deal about him. He talks about putting his treasures in heaven, but he is the sharpest man in a trade I ever knew. He seems to want us to believe that he is a child of God, but he is just full of imperfections. I do not know but I am a great deal better than he is now. Oftentimes he is very earthly, and he talks so little about Christ and so much about himself. I am very glad to testify that this is a bad man."

Stop, O World, with the greedy eye and hard heart. I fear you are too much interested in this trial to give impartial evidence. Let all those who hear the testimony of this witness know that there is an old family quarrel between these two parties. There always has been a variance between the World and the Church, and while the World on the witness stand to-day has told a great deal of truth about this Christian man, you must take it all with much allowance, remembering that they still keep the old grudge good. O, World of the greedy and the hard heart, that will do; you must sit down.

The second witnesss I call in this case is Conscience. Who art thou, O Conscience? What is your business? Where were you born? What are you doing here? "Oh," says Conscience, "I was born in heaven. I came down to befriend this man. I have lived with him. I have instructed him. I have warned him. I showed him the right and the wrong, advising him to take the one and eschew the other. I have kindled a great light in his soul. With a whip of scorpion I have scourged his wickedness, and I have tried to cheer him when doing right; and yet I am compelled to testify on the stand to-day that he has sometimes rejected my mission. Oh, how many cups of life have I pressed to his lips that he dashed down, and how often has he stood with his hard heel on the bleeding heart of the Son of God! It pains me very much that I have to testify against this Christian man, and yet I must, in behalf of Him who will in no wise clear the guilty, say that this Christian man has done wrong. He has been worldly. He has been neglectful. He has done a thousand things he ought not to have done, and left undone a thousand things he ought to have done." That will do, Conscience. You can sit down.

The third witness I call in the case is an angel of God. Bright and shining one, what doest thou here? What hast thou to say against this man on trial? "Oh," says the angel, "I have been a messenger to him. I have guarded him. I have washed him. With this wing I have defended him, and oftentimes, when he knew it not, I led him into green pastures and beside still waters. I snatched from him the poisoned chalices. When bad spirits came upon him to destroy him, I fought them back with infinite fierceness, and yet I have to testify to-day that he has rejected my mission. He has not done as he ought to have done. Though I came from the sky, he drove me back. Though with this wing I defended him, and though with this voice I wooed him, I have to announce his multiplied imperfections. I dare not keep back the testimony, for then I should not dare to appear again amongst the sinless ones before the great white Throne."

There is only one more witness to be called on behalf of the prosecution, and that is the great, the holy, the august, the omnipotent Spirit of God. We bow down before Him. Holy Spirit, knowest Thou this man? "Oh, yes," says the holy one, "I know him. I have striven with him ten thousand times, and though sometimes he did seem to repent, he fell back again as often from his first estate. Ten thousand times ten thousand has he grieved Me, although the Bible warned him, saying: 'Grieve not the Holy Ghost. Quench not the Spirit.' Yes, he has driven Me back. Though I am the Third Person of the Trinity, he has trampled on My Mission, and the blood of the Atonement that I brought with which to cleanse his soul, he sometimes despised. I came from the throne of God to convert, and comfort and sanctify, and yet look at that man and see what he is compared with what, unresisted, I would have made him."

We have now come to the most interesting part of this great trial. The evidence all in. The advocates speak. The profession of an advocate is full of responsibility. In England and the United States there have arisen men who in this calling have been honored by their race and thrown contempt upon those who in the profession have been guilty of a great many meannesses. That profession will be honorable as long as it has attached to it such names as Mansfield, and Marshall, and Story, and Kent, and Southard, and William Wirt. The court room has sometimes been the scene of very marvelous and thrilling things. Some of you remember the famous Girard will case, where one of our advocates pleaded the cause of the Bible and Christianity in masterly Anglo-Saxon, every paragraph a thunderbolt.

But I turn from the recital of this memorable occasion to a grander trial, and I have to tell you that in this trial of the Christian, for the life of his soul the advocates are mightier, wiser and more eloquent. The evidence all being in, severe and stern Justice rises on behalf of the prosecution to make his plea. With the Bible open in his hand, he reads the law, stern and inflexible, and the penalty: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Then he says: "O, Thou Judge and Lawgiver, this is Thine own statute, and all the evidence in earth and heaven agree that the man has sinned against these enactments. Now let the sword leap from its scabbard. Shall a man go through the very flames of Sinai unsinged? Let the law be executed. Let judgment be pronounced. Let him die. I demand that he die!"

O, Christian, does it not look very dark for thee? Who will plead on thy side in so forlorn a cause? Sometimes a man will be brought into a court of law, and he will have no friends and no money, and the Judge will look over the bar and say: "Is there any one who will volunteer to take this man's case and defend him?" And some young man rises up and says: "I will be his counsel;" perhaps starting on from that very point to a great and brilliant career. Now, in this matter of the soul, as you have nothing to pay for counsel, do you think that any one will volunteer? Yes, yes: I see One rising. He is a young man, only thirty-three years of age. I see His countenance suffused with tears and covered with blood, and all the galleries of heaven are thrilled with the spectacle. Thanks be unto God, "we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."

Oh, Christian soul, your case begins to look better. I think, perhaps, after all, you may not have to die. The best Advocate in the universe has taken your side. No one was ever so qualified to defend you. He knows all the law, all its demands, all its penalties. He is always ready. No new turn of the case can surprise Him, and He will plead for you for nothing as earnestly as though you brought a world of treasure to His feet. Besides that, He has undertaken the case of thousands who were as forlorn as you, and He has never lost a case. Courage, O Christian soul! I think that, after all, there may be some chance for you, for the great Advocate rises to make His plea. He says: "I admit all that has been proved against My client. I admit all these sins, ay, more; but look at that wounded hand of Mine and look at that other wounded hand, and at My right foot and at My left foot By all these wounds I plead for his clearance. Count all the drops of My tears. Count all the drops of My blood. By the humiliation of Bethlehem, by the sweat of Gethsemane, by the sufferings of the cross, I demand that he go free. On this arm he hath leaned; to this heart he hath flown; in My tears he hath washed; on My righteousness he hath depended. Let him go free. I am the ransom. Let him escape the lash; I took the scourgings. Let the cup pass from him; I drank it to the dregs. Put on him the crown of life, for I have worn the crown of thorns. Over against my throne of shame set his throne of triumph!"

Well, the counsel on both sides have spoken, and there is only one more thing now remaining, and that is the awarding of the judgment. If you have ever been in a court room you know the silence and solemnity when the verdict is about to be rendered, or the judgment about to be given. About this soul on trial—shall it be saved or shall it be lost? Attention! above, around, beneath. All the universe cries: "Hear! hear!"

The Judge rises and gives this decision, never to be changed, never to be revoked: "There is, therefore, now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus."

But, my friends, there is coming a day of trial in which not only the saint but the sinner must appear. That day of trial will come very suddenly. The farmer will be at the plow, the merchant will be in the counting room, the woodman will be ringing his ax on the hickories, the weaver will have his foot on the treadle, the manufacturer will be walking amid the buzz of looms and the clacking of flying machinery, the counsel may be at the bar pleading the law, the minister may be in the pulpit pleading the gospel, the drunkard may be reeling amid his cups and the blasphemer with the oath caught between his teeth.

Lo! The sun hides. Night comes down at mid noon. The stars appear at noon today. The earth shudders and throbs. There an earthquake opens and a city sinks as a crocodile would crunch a child. Mountains roll in their sockets and send down their granite cliffs in avalanche of rock. Rivers pause in their chase for the sea, and ocean, uprearing, cries to the flying Alps and Himalaya. Beasts bellow and moan and snuff up the darkness. Clouds fly like flocks of swift eagles. Great thunders beat and boom and burst. Stars shoot and fall. The Almighty rising on His throne, declares that time shall be no longer, and the archangels trump repeats it till all the living hear, and the continents of dead spring to their feet, crying: "Time shall be no longer!" Oh, on on that day will you be ready?

I have shown you how well the Christian will get off in his trial. Will you get off as well in your trial? Will Christ plead on your side or against you? Oh, what will you do in the last great assize, if your conscience is against you, and the world is against you, and the angels of heaven are against you, and the Holy Spirit is against you, and the Lord God Almighty is against you? Better this day secure an Advocate.

The Woman's Club, of Muncie, Ind., has passed resolutions condemning merchants who disfigure fences and poles with advertisements.

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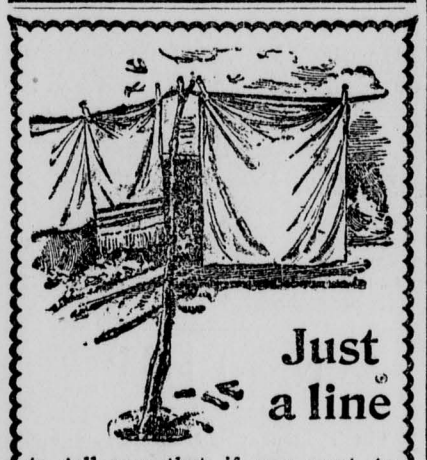

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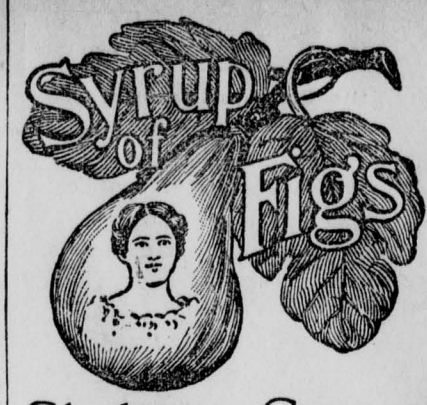

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What the Chicago Platform Proposes to do for Anarchy.

From the Baltimore American.

There is danger that the public, in the absorbing interest which the free silver heresy of the democratic party has created, may lose sight of planks of the democratic platform which are quite as reprehensible. Mr. Bryan, the candidate, dodged these planks in his New York speech. It was, perhaps, the safest course for him to pursue. It would have been suicidal for him to attempt to defend them before an eastern audience. And yet, he must make some explanation before long or abandon all hope of electoral votes, even in the central west. The platform explicitly condemns President Cleveland's interference for the suppression of the Chicago mob, generally known as the Debs mob, and denies the rights of the United States courts to interfere to protect the people against such mobs when the latter are violating the laws of the United States.

This is, without question, the most dangerous pronouncement ever made by a political party in this country. It is far more dangerous than the threat to pack the superior court in favor of an income tax, of which Mr. Bryan made such a lame defense at Madison Square Garden. If the democrats got into power and tampered with the supreme court they could be voted our at some time or other, and the integrity and independence of the court restored, but if the safeguards against riot and arson and murder are to be broken down in a dastardly effort to pander to the criminal classes, the magnificent "government of the people, by the people, for the people," erected at such cost of blood and treasure and brains, will be a failure. There has never been a more dangerous crisis than that produced by Debbs in Chicago. It was generally recognized by thoughtful men as a test of popular government, and there were many who feared that the latter would be unable to bear the strain. The governor of Illinois was in full sympathy with the outlaws, as was the mayor of Chicago, and the city and state were at the mercy of the mob. Not only this, but ramifications of the plot broke out at other points, and gained considerable headway before the state and United States authorities were able to suppress them.

There was nothing between the people and the worst form of anarchy but the power of the federal government. Nor was the president hasty in his action. Many lives were lost, and the torch had been applied to millions of dollars' worth of property before he interfered. The interstate commerce of the country was paralyzed, and the United States postal service was stopped between most important points. The president waited in vain for the state to take action, but when he did interfere he did so with the whole power at his command, and demonstrated that there was still efficacy and safety in popular government. The democratic platform would change all this. It would tie the hands of the executive and the courts and permit a wild and bloodthirsty mob to wreck its malice upon property and people. It would subject the 70,000,000 of inhabitants of the United States to ehe caprices of a few designing demagogues, with an irresponsible rabble at their backs, inflamed by their incendiary utterances. What sort of government would that be? What honest and patriotic citizen cares to contemplate such a possibility? And yet, that is what the democratic platform promises, and the democratic candidate was afraid to make an explanation of it.

To Get the Drop on Weyler.

A balloon, which, it is said, can be propelled around a circle if necessary without respect to the wind, has been devised by A. R. Reed, of Hot Springs, Ark. His device has been submitted to some Cuban sympathizers in this country, and it may be adopted in the war now raging on the little island.

The gas bag is cigar shaped. The usual car or basket hangs underneath, and attached rigidly to the bottom of the car is an air tube or magazine somewhat larger than the basket, say 30 or 36 inches in diameter. At one end is attached a rudder, to work partly inside and partly outside of the tube. At the middle of the tube there is a strong fanwheel, similar to the electric fans. This is driven by a small gasoline engine of about two horse power, made of aluminum. This engine goes in the basket immediately over the circular fan, and the latter is run by an ordinary belt running through the bottom of the basket from the engine.

The rudder is managed by ropes. The gas bag is covered with the usual rope netting to support the car and entire machinery. The carrying capacity will depend entirely upon the size of the gas bag.

Inside of 30 days can be made a balloon which will carry 2,000 pounds of dynamite in bombs and the necessary apparatus to fire them with precision, and with this steering gear, the inventor says, he can direct a balloon in any direction and make it run around in a circle.

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Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.

Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.

Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.

Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.

Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.

Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dolted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

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We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

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Cassville, Penn'a.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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